PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,441.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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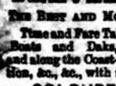
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M.				
20th June,	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9050
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6899
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barge. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,666	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	24th " "
OCEANIEN	6,149	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,666	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
BALDUINO	4,380	Magnazini	15th July 1908
RUBATTINO	4,380	Tacconis	15th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets Available two months	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelosa	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,209	G. Bel lio	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelosa	17th Aug 1908

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct)

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 18th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,035 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Burrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

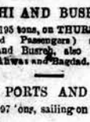
S. S. "MAZAGON", 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
16th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	3,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
American Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	536	320	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles forwarding via Marseilles or Naples	652	*1135	570	*950	482	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Calcutta	..		June 26	....
City of Karachi	..		....	June 27
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	....
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 29
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 15
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 3

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Bombay,	Canton,	Kobe,
Calcutta,	Manila,	San Francisco,
Singapore,	Cebu,	City of Mexico,
Penang,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Hong Kong,	Yokohama,	Panama,
	Colon,	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mongtion (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
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FOR INDIA

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RIGHT PRICE
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RIGHT PIANO
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And most sympathetic.
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No fatigue felt after hours of use.
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For durability and reliability.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hongkong.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
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AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL ..... £ 6,000,000
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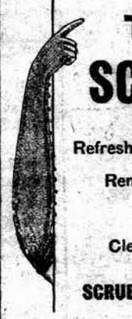

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MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.
E. PHILIP COMBER,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

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Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT is notified, for general information, that, in consequence of the TRANSFER of the HEAD QUARTERS of this Railway to MADRAS, the Agent's Office at Dharwar will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th June, 1908.

All communications intended for this Office, which cannot reach Dharwar by the abovementioned date, should be addressed to

THE AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
Post Box No. 55, N. E.,
Rayapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
AG. AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 246 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar where of is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Esabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadally Kumrooddin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Doolkur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 263, New No. 11560, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Cuart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cuart, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Cuart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vicajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Cart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9,

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Town vacant land situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jno D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talakary, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hasson and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15316, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1900, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Manekji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 703, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989 and Street No. 7-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Curseiji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

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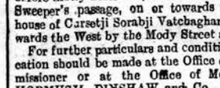

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beliddon case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—B. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard table. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply.—Box. No. 1103, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Rayland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good play ground. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 197, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Specially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Farakh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Dak Companies. Places of Interest. Maps of the Country. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Rupee Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 Inclusive Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Oriental Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 406 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALMER & Co., Sassoon Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. E. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 96 lbs. Just put out of work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Re. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at most reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD.—(For Europeans only) comfortably furnished Room, with Bathroom, good Table; House comfort—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1124, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 24. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, Behind the Bank of Bombay."

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 43 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for bought to all at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Pumps, etc., advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of a new Motor Launch belonging to the estate of the late Rija Mahomed Sidick Khan of Nanpara, deceased.

Under directions from the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, in whose charge the estate now is, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in a compound at Mazagaon, adjoining the Port Trust Workshops, rented by Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company, the following launch belonging to the abovenamed estate.

PARTICULARS.

The Launch is built of teakwood throughout except the frames which are of elm, and awning and floors which are of deadwood to reduce the weight. The Engine is 12 B.H.P. two cylinder Thornycroft petrol engine. The length of the boat is 34' 9", beam 7 feet and the draught above 2 feet. The Launch is complete with the necessary fittings, consisting of lamps, anchor, cushion, etc. It has been designed for smooth water but could be used in Bombay harbour during the fair season.

The above Launch can be seen on application to Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co. at Mazagaon where it now lies and a photograph for which will be shown to any intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jenkins House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and artistic designed teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Brasaar and others, also open carved blackwood chiffonnier, writing desk, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables, tiled-top teapoys, chiffonniers and cabinets, corner cabinates, bead chicks, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, combination dressing and washband tables, book cases, carpets, table and hanging windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware by Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall, marble-clock, large ice-box with refrigerator, Chubb's safe with Chubb's lock, pasteur filter basks, table ornaments and flower-vases, nearly new ebonized cottage piano by H. Hicks and Sons in good order, porcelain small vases, painted with coats of arms of all nations, phonograph, nearly new, gent's Centaur bicycle, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain J. S. Crapper and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, MUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, in the Jetha of Messrs. Golam and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mooljee Bros. and Jumani:

19 Bales Bengal Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 83 BALES TURKEY RED.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at the place known as "Chawk" in Mooljt Jetha Piece-goods Market, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Ramkisan Sowaram:

45 bales, each 60 pieces, 32 by 40 yards, Turkey Red, No. 5454.

16 bales, Turkey red, 37 by 40 yds., No. 6666.

22 bales, Turkey red, 43 by 60 yds., No. 7476.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

The bales will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. Maroon Sulemanjee & Co:—

1163—802-03—2 bales, each 28 pieces, hair list Melton cloth, blue and black, 56 by 25, 26 yds.

On account of the concerned:—

5 cases white porcelain plates and cups and saucers.

13 cases provision, consisting of condensed milk, cheese, ham and bacon,

6 English iron safes by the Midland Safe Co.

6 English safes, fire and thief resisting, with Chubb's lock.

6 sliding cash and document boxes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Goolam Mohidin, Master of Bhendy Bazaar, the goods purchased on the 22nd April, 1908, consisting of Japanese teasets, vases, screen, glass bead curtains, umbrella-stand, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1908.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Convenient Size. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Min

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, open carved chiffonniers, spoons and forks with case, English sofas, sliding sideboard, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, blackwood cupboard and wardrobes, cherial glass, dressing and washband tables, bronze, parian and marble figures, pier-tables, oil paintings and engravings, large partition screen, handsome, strong, mahogany rosewood semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, London, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete Burroughes and Watts, London, iron double bedsteads, valuable books, sets of lancet, hanging chandeliers, wall brackets, lamps, Persian carpets, aviary with birds, two strong glass fronted office brougham, by Dadabhoy Bomanji, two handsome strong grey Arab horses, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeded to Europe.

The property of another gentleman :

1 Black Australian horse, thoroughly quiet in both single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Pathadevi Road, near Dhun Mill, Parel, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1908.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable and Church and above the Standard Boot Manufacturer (2nd floor), the very valuable and made to order household furniture by Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockeryware, sideboard, cabinets, chiffonniers, one very sweet-toned upright walnut wood cottage piano (in excellent order), drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined Genco silk in 10 pieces, almyras, American panel seat, bentwood chairs, English mirror, jardinniers, hanging, and table lamps, carpets, iron and brass bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, Singapore double cane enamel chairs, perambulator, book-case, glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, fancy ornaments, writing tables, phonograph, fish cases, meat safe, carpet strips, marble table, pictures, linolium, hanging hammock, 1 Elswick bicycle, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. S. Pilling and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX. of 1890 and under instructions from G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, juwari in bags, rice in bags, linseed and rapeseed in bags, box of machinery, boxes of luggage, bales of cloth, O. C. O. goods, cases of looking glass, bundles of gany, bundles of iron bar, casks of cement, empty casks, cases of tea and coffee, boxes of books, pieces of wood, bags of sandalwood, bundle of tarpauline, box of scale, cases of bolts, box of musical instruments, heap of sweeping grass, waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
27, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE partial collapse of the Premises at Esplanade Road, has necessitated, having regard to the comfort of visitors, the

MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS

with its

MATCHLESS LATEST NOVELTIES,

to be temporarily REMOVED (by the courtesy of Mr. G. P. Stavrides) to the Oriental Carpet Depot,

AT

36, MEADOW STREET.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

BOMBAY

AND

POONA,

11, East Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gloamin, 2248 tons Captain J. Learmouth will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rydal Hall, 2139 tons, Captain A S Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain R W Lowe, R N R arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Silesia, 3340 tons Captain E. Radonicich arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1960 tons Captain A Sewell arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Bushire &c. with a general cargo and Dr Thomas, Mr Wilcocks, Mr Mullen and 29 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, from Simla, June 15 :—

Storm Signal.—Cyclonic storm appears at present only slight intensity indications regarding movement very indefinite but seem to indicate motion in some westerly direction.

LATER.

Storm Signal.—Lower danger signal hoist warning Signal—Cyclonic storm appears to have moved about 200 miles in North-Westerly direction now about 250 miles South-West Dwarka but intensity unknown probably considerable appears likely moving North-Westerly.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr .....Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 16.

Auchendale..	2568 McClure	W & A G & Co
Borderer.....	2835 Black	
Bahadur.....	2936 Cubbin	T Jeewandas
Budree	1489 London	Shah S N Co of India
Clematis.....	2329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Fairport	2433 Greig	W & A G & Co
Garscube.....	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....	2455 McClure Stream 13-6	W & A G & Co
Joydene	2277 Yule	Bombay Co
Labuan	2293 Ross	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.	316 Butler	M M & Co
Monsoori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Moshtari.....	1109 Gore	Bo & Persia Co
Mohammadi...	1252 Primrose	Bo & P S N Co
Mazagon	3279 Lowe	M M & Co
Nownel Bahr..	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk	2506 Borey	G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....	1961 Maude	M M & Co
Nurani.....	2370 Clingan	T M & Co
Nerbudda....	1960 Sewell	M M & Co
Oriental	3085 Palmer	P & O Co
Ras Bera.....	2497 Morris	S Wallace & Co
Rydal Hall...	2139 Jones	K Nixon & Co
Shahalum ...	1918 Davison M'tius	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...	1921 Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....	1675 Tipper	M M & Co
Strathfillan ...	2810 Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...	2555 Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Singu	1912 Currie	Shaw Wallace & Co
Swaledale ...	2347 Trachy	W & A G & Co
Silesia.....	3340 Radonicich	A L S N Co
Thornbeck ...	2348 Shotton	Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...	2339 Catlo	Bombay Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart.	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp.	24-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	28-6	F M & Co
C & B Delta ...	4780	Snow	Shanghai...	8-7	P & O Co
F Orissa.....	3523	Keddie	Calcutta.....	17-6	M & Co
G Naderi...	1169	Gray.....	Jeddah ...	17-6	B & P S N Co
H Knisen.....	1713	Pahlenz...	Z'bar...	19-6	A Strandes
K Castello ...	2309	Buntou...	Hull ...	21-6	F Muir & Co
M Bahadurl...	829	Fakeera...	B'nagar	17-6	Bo S N Co Ld
N Glenaffric	2557	Craig	Baltimore	16-6	W & A G & Co
O Shandon ...	2166	Stibs Port	Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P Glomin ...	2218	Learmouth	M'brough	17-6	K N & Co

Offside C

Kola.....	510	Cole...	Persian Gulf	18-6...	M M & Co

Offside M

Courland ...	760	Ebrahim ...	K'chi	20-6	Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Mahanadi ...	547	Ahmed ...	M'Goa	17-6	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia...	3253	Kelso...	L'pool...	25-6	W & A G & Co
2 Bezwada..	827	Carey.....	K'chi.....	20-6	M M & Co
4 Capri...	2718	Redone	Shanghai	17-6	F & R S N Co
6 Kasara...	505	Cutbash ...	Busreh.....	18-6	M M & Co
8 Rajah...	2636	Morgan...	Java...	21-6	T Morrison & Co
9 Oceana ...	3507	Hayward ...	London	20-6	P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Cal'tta	4786	Rae	L'pool	18-6	K N & Co
12 Marmora...	5239	Weston	Shanghai...	24-6	P & O Co
14 Lbass.....	841	Rothwell ..	K'chi	19-6	M M & Co
15 Wellington.	3626	Hasking...	Hamburg.	18-6	J M & Co
16 Amatonga...	2093	Large	London	18-6	M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Rydal Hall s	Jones	Calcutta June 2
	Nerbudda s.....	Sewell	Bushire June 3
	Mazagon s	Lawe	Calcutta June 3
	Silesia s	Radoni ich ...	Trieste May 27

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Weissenfels s	Siebji	Hamburg &c

The steamer Gloamin Learmouth for Middlesborough obtained her porticlearance yesterday.

The steamor Delta for China &c, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara left Aden on the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer. Marsilia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay to-day.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 15th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kageshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on Thursday the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 16

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia—24 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 38 bales wool, H A J Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana—1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey ; 37 cwts turmeric, S Bhimjee ; 111 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co ; 5 bales hides, B Esmail; 279 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co ; 112 cwts turmeric, and 60 cwts kajdo, S Bhimjee ; 137 cwts dryginger and 62 cwts kishmis, S Damjee and Co ; 8 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co ; 44 bales hides. and skins R M Kooka 1 bale carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 145 cwts dryginger, and 176 cwts turmeric V Huridas ; 131 bales skins, W A Graham and Co ; 14 bales skins, R Moloobhai.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—2,900 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

City of Calcutta s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 902 cwts rapeseed and 812 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 650 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 976 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 53 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 501 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—96 bales coir yarn, Volkart Brothers; 305 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Castello s—3 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Shandon s—6027 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—90 bales cotton, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—400 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marmora s—1,000 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—400 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamji and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total.....	8	7	81
Total plague deaths to date..	143,713		
This date last year	4	4	74

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

IN the Western Australia Court at the Franco-British Exibition are a number of fine gold nuggets and other specimens obtained from some of the Kalgoorlie and other famous W. A. gold mines, valued altogether at £20,000, and guarded day and night by police. A visitor spent some time inspecting these specimens. Turning to Mr. Maitland, the Government geologist in charge of the exhibits, he said : "I didn't think you could make such good models in your country." "They are not models." Mr. Maitland replied, "they are actual gold specimens exactly as they came from the mines," "Get along," the stranger retorted, "You can't fool me. I'm from Yorkshire ?"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th June.

205—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

206—Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1907-08 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

207—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 30th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVEY.—May 27, the wife of Mr. C. J. Davey, Assistant Opium Agent, at Bettiah, of a daughter. (Still born.)

DEATH.

FLYNN.—June 1, at Wazirabad, hemorrhagical apoplexy, Reline Veda, wife of W. S. Flynn, Loco. Department, Lahore, and only daughter of J. H. Falloon, Station Master, Wazirabad, aged 19 years.

H. T. BINKS

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

SERAVALLO'S TONIC.

"THIS well-known Austrian Tonic Wine is a most palatable combination of cinchona alkaloids and assimilable ferrous compounds suspended in the best port wine .... We know of no vinous preparation or alcoholic stimulant, that approaches it in its remarkably rapid and satisfactory therapeutic effect. It promotes appetite, energizes digestion, restores nerve vitality and revives the faded bloom that is so characteristic of malarial or climatic cachexia."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; Rs. 44 per case of 24 bottles.

AGENTS :

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m; High water, 0-42m.; 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Football, The Harwood League, the Oval, 6 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 18.—Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water 1-38m., 2-32a. ; Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.

Friday, June 19.—University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m. City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p. m. P. and O steamer "Egypt" with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

Saturday, June 20.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.

Sunday, June 21.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 4-37m., 5-11a. ; Low water, 10-25m., 11-57a.

Monday, June 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST :—A Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when further consideration was given to the draft reply to Government regarding the development of road communications and residential areas in Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow the 18th current.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Salazie" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday the 19th current. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India, and Japan close at 10 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be organised this year in July next. All those intending to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 1st proximo. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to successful candidates in the Examination. Mr. James MacDonald is the acting Honorary Secretary.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	On the Road.....	J. Ord Hume
Overture.....	Post and Peasant	Von. Suppe
Valse.....	The Old Belfry.....	Phelps
Selection.....	The Mikado.....	A. Sullivan
American Sketch.....	Down South.....	W H Myddleton
Selection.....	A Country Girl	Monckton
Two Step	Laughing Water.....	F W Hager

THE death has taken place at Yarmouth of its last post-boy, Tom Codman, who was in his eighty-fifth year. He started his career for a local hotel proprietor, who ran coaches and conveyed the mails between Ipswich and Yarmouth Codman had to be sworn in as post-boy before the magistrates. He recollected the first train travelling to Yarmouth. In winter he had often, owing to deep snowdrifts, to leave his vehicle behind and ride forward on his horses with the mails to fetch assistance. When road posting ended, Codman took a licensed house at Yarmouth, and afterwards became a cabdriver.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The cyclonic storm, in the North-West Arabian sea, seams to have moved in a north-westerly direction and is now about 250 miles south-west of Dwarka and will, probably, continue moving in the same direction.

The rainfall, due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon, is diminished on the West Coast of the Peninsula and has been confined to the north of Mangalore.

A very shallow depression has appeared off Saugor Island ; but, beyond giving light rain on the Orissa and Bengal Coasts, it has not yet affected the weather appreciably.

The Bay Monsoon has again given general rain in Lower Burma and a few falls in North Burma, while nearly general rain has fallen in the North-Eastern Districts of North-East India.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Port Blair; four inches ; Mergui, three inches; Bhamo, one inch; Moulmein, Dibrugarh and Dhubri, one and half inches ; Jalpaiguri, three inches ; Cherrapoonjee and Saugor Island, two inches; Gauhati, Gopalpur and Ratnagiri, one inch ; Goa, three inches ; Karwar, one and half inches.

Skies are clear only in parts of the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab. Abnormal dryness of air continues in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces.

The weather is much hotter than usual in the United Provinces, east of Central India, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the north of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal and the Orissa Coast, and local rain in Upper Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th June 1908 was 29·646 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Rydal Hall," which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, reports having experienced squally weather, rain and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	2 17	2 73	2 57	2 50
Tuesday, 16th June 1908..	0 22	0 25	0 48	0 29
Total	2 39	2 98	3 05	2 79
Up to same date last year...	4 62	4 64	4 64	4 83

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 33	2 25	3 32	3 75

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	98·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat.....	106·8	91·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	115·8	84·5	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	113·9	83·1	...	0·00
Lahore	115·4	80·7	...	0·50
Sirsa.....	114·3	89·1	...	1·42
Ambala	112·0	83·0	...	0·26
Delhi	113·7	92·2	...	0·00
Agra.....	113·0	86·0	...	0·03
Mainpuri.....	116·3	89·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	116·3	93·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	108·9	86·5	...	0.00
Allahabad	107·6	88·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	115·1	82·5	...	0·00
Karachi	99·9	83·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	109·4	87·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	112·7	87·1	...	0·00
Kotah	112·0	87·1	...	0·00
Bhuj.....	101·6	81·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	98·3	84·2	...	0·00
Veraval	88·7	80·3	0·08	0·12
Rajkot	98·9	78·7	...	1·74
Bhavnagar Para.....	101·5	80·0	...	0·05
Surat	94·6	80·1	...	0·16
Ahmedabad.....	100·6	82·7	...	0·05
Deesa	105·3	81·9	...	0·00
Neemuch.....	103·0	78·7	...	0·06
Indore	98·1	75·1	0·01	1·38
Jubbulpore	108·0	86·3	...	0·04
Saugor	105·6	84·5	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	109·1	78·4	0·13	0·17
Khandwa.....	105·2	77·1	1·05	1·11
Akola	99·7	78·6	...	2·19
Amraoti	96·8	77·3	...	0·30
Nagpur.....	99·6	84·6	...	0·32
Chanda	102·5	83·5	...	1·84
Raipur	100·2	84·1	...	0·35
Bombay	85·1	78·4	0·29	2·56
Ratnagiri.....	84·3	75·9	1·13	9·47
Mormugao	84·5	78·9	2·94	11·40
Karwar	83·3	73·5	1·70	18·63
Mudgeon.....	99·9	76·1	...	0·49
Ahmednagar	93·4	72·0	...	2·35
Poona	93·0	?	...	1·23
Sholapur	95·8	74·9	...	0·57
Bijapur	89·2	71·7	...	1·82
Belgaum	76·3	65·6	0·87	3·68
Aurangabad.....	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·9	78·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	96·8	74·7	...	4·09
Mangalore	86·2	73·4	0·71	16·90
Calicut.....	82·3	75·6	...	10·68
Cochin	86·7	77·8	...	7·95
Colombo	86·0	76·0	...	3·76
Masulipatam	97·8	84·1	...	0·11
Bellary	94·0	76·3	...	0·76
Cuddapah	100·2	79·1	...	0·74
Madras.....	101·0	82·5	...	0·07
Bangalore	85·2	64·8	...	0·85
Coimbatore	90·4	71·8	...	0·31
Trichinopoly	97·1	77·3	...	2·57
Negapatam	97·4	76·5	...	2·57

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, 16th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily overcast at Rawalpindi and lightly clouded at Lahore and Multan but continue clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal. Maximum temperature is unusually high while the minimum is normal at Mulan, Lalfore and Ambala and above the average at the other places. Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the southern districts but calms or south-westerly winds prevail elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi where light cloud is still reported. The moisture in the air has increased considerably in the south-eastern districts and is now moderately in defect over the whole division. Temperature is generally high both during the day and at night. Winds are north-westerly, at Agra, easterly at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is generally higher than usual ; the minimum is above normal only in North Rajputana. Winds are south-south-easterly in Sind but north-westerly in Rajputana.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LITERATURE OF ANGLO-INDIA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Two accounts of Anglo-Indian literature, in English and in French, have simultaneously appeared this spring. The former of these called "A Sketch of Anglo-Indian Literature," by Edward Farley Oaten (Kegan Paul) is the expanded Le Bas Prize Essay at Cambridge for 1907. Mr. Oaten is clearly not a seasoned Anglo-Indian, though he may have some connection with the country. He writes with sympathy, though not wholly from the inside track. But in the nature of things he has not been able to master nearly the whole output of Anglo-Indian literature. He admits oftentimes taking his judgments from the contemporary accounts of the "Calcutta Review"—which by the way, was sighing for some history of Anglo-Indian Literature more than half a century ago. Owing to this dependence, or to his own carelessness Mr. Oaten often makes a bad blunder, as in his entire account of Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Tara." But one point is brought out about our exotic literature: "In bulk, relatively to the rise of the community which produced it, it may challenge comparison with any." Including soldiers, there were never 100,000 Europeans in India: there were often much less. That is less than the populations of Athens or of Florence, who were also less busy administrators than Anglo-Indian writers have often been. So, without any suggestion of Attic, or even of Tuscan qualities, Anglo-India may claim to have had a creditably large literary production.

This seems to be the first reasoned attempt to deal with English literature in India. By the terms of his competition, Mr. Oaten was unable to enter upon such wide and interesting fields as Anglo-Indian travel, history, and memoir. He was also kept within the year 1900; and he is not happy in one or two attempts to stray over that limit. There remain for him, essentially, poetry and fiction, with something about that satiric, or chaffing verse and prose which has always constituted a main Indian department. He makes two names pre-eminent in Anglo-Indian verse, and two in Anglo-Indian fiction. The first two names are Edwin Arnold and Kipling. The other two names are Kipling again, and Mrs. Steel. A few general remarks of Mr. Oaten's are worth quoting: "New conditions produced new emotions, and new emotions always call for new literary interpretation. There are certain emotions, which stir men and women to the very heart's core, which are the exception in England but the rule in India. . . . It is, finally, a land which puts asunder those whom God has joined."

A glimpse would have been welcome into what must have been the intellectual atmosphere of Anglo-Indians who, like Scott's Colonel Guy Mannering, "circum" 1775, tried faithfully to keep up with the literary production of Europe by means of packets which were often six months on the way. The distance was too great; Anglo-Indians must, fortunately, produce their own literature. More than creditable beginnings were made in verse, by Sir William Jones, by John Leyden, and by Bishop Heber. Then came a long, barren period. Mr. Oaten's long chapter on "The Lesser Poets" is not exhilarating. Presumably the copious extracts here given have been made with care, so as to present the very best of each minor bard. But they do not form an anthology. They are, indeed, hardly readable—halting in metre, and common in spirit. No one need regret not owning the verse of Henri Derozio, the young Eurasian, of H. G. Keene, and of Miss Mary Leslie. W. Tengo Webb, who was also wrote effective comic verse in "Indian Lyrics" is in a somewhat different class. And still more superior is Sir Alfred Lyall, whom Mr. Oaten calls the greatest of the lesser poets. But, like Jones, he is apt to be spoiled by his "goal less metaphysics." Though he does better than Jones in making some of the Hindu deities live before us; thus Siva:

"My presence may vanish from river and grove,
But I rule for ever in Death and Love,"

That is essentially what the new "Imperial Gazetteer" also says to explain the power of Siva. A phrase for India, which has been abused by over-repetition, and in the title of a very poor novel, also owes its origin to Lyall's swinging ballad. "The Land of Regrets."

Many charming things might be brought together from Edwin Arnold, if one kept to the real, though somewhat sugary, sweetness of "The Light of Asia," and to some really good lyrics. But Mr. Oaten goes in for all of Arnold's Sanskrit and Arabic trash with unworthy results. After all, he can no more than "hope that a certain length of life will be given to his masterpiece." Anglo-Indian writers have in no line done better than in comic verse, as witness Kipling, Aliph Cheem, Bignold, and, Mr. Oaten ought surely have added, Caldwell, of the "Chutney Lyrics." There is too much about Kipling, alike as the writer of gay and serious verse, and as a master of fiction, though he is expressly stated not to be a novelist. To tell the truth he is rather flung at our heads. Thus: "He is probably destined for many years to be the Colossus, beneath whose huge legs all other literary Anglo-Indians must crawl." Mr. Oaten's whole treatment of our fiction here is poor. He is careless; nor have his printers been careful. A novel on William the Conqueror by Sir Charles Napier, cannot seriously be called Anglo-Indian. But there are omissions, probably due to ignorance, which nothing can justify. Where is Sterndale's classic of the Central Provinces, "Seoni"? Where, even, is C.W. Doyle's "Taming of the Jungle," mentioned in Stratton's recent "Letters!" But with all its faults, Mr. Oaten's "Sketch," duly corrected and expanded into a real history, may make the best book on Anglo-Indian Literature.

THE PRESS ACT.

The "Pioneer":—It will have been noticed that both the Viceroy and Sir Harvey Adamson in their speeches on the Newspaper Bill were careful to impress on their audience that the measure was not intended to be a general Press law directed against sedition, but was "entirely confined to the emergency which is now facing us." The Home Member had a horror of sedition, but he was willing for the present to leave it where it was and allow the existing law to take its somewhat uncertain course. Sedition meant an attempt to excite disaffection against Government or bring it into hatred or contempt. That was a serious offence, of course, but they were now merely concerned with incitements to murder and other "acts of violence." The question at once arises where these incitements to violence may be said to begin and ordinary sedition end. The seditious Press in India has not been particularly remarkable hitherto for the mildness of its editorial comments; there have been degrees no doubt in its "violence," but the hidden dagger, it is as well to remember, is often more dangerous than the unsheathed sword. The history of the past twelve months has shown that the Indian seditionmonger has already attained considerable skill in evading what ought to be the legal consequences of his preaching. "Swaraj" does not mean independence or anything of the kind; it is merely a colourless expression for self-government, with or without a Government above. "Swadesh" is apparently boycott approved by the law, and rebellion does not necessarily cannot an uprising but only the aspirations of a people realising its Nationality. And so on till the judges on the Bench are fain to join in the pleasant pastime of splitting hairs and are induced to give their views of what is or is not an instrument or machine to the complete discomfiture of commonsense and the entire satisfaction of themselves. And now that this Bill has been passed one can imagine the efforts made in every court to prove that violence, writing is not by any means an incitement to violence though violence may have followed by some mischance. Crush seditious writing altogether, and there will be an end of all incitements to murder, revolt and every other form of "violence" in the vernacular papers; leave seditions alone—prevent presses that print seditious papers from being confiscated—and one merely puts a further premium on ingenious evasions of the law. The time in short has come for that general Press Act which even the Viceroy admits is "imperatively necessary" and "would be welcomed by the best Indian newspapers."

FREE EDUCATION FOR INDIA.

The "Stateman":—Free compulsory education for India may still be a dream, but the more persistently it is kept before the public, the more speedily it will be realised. When we remember that education has been compulsory in Britain only since 1872, we need not be surprised to find that India is not yet ready for so sweeping an innovation Dr. Graham, of Kalimpong, at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Committee of the Colonial Homes, held in this city on the 24th March, made the suggestion that the experiment might be made in the first instance with the domiciled European and Eurasian community, on the ground that that class laboured under special disabilities and was therefore entitled to special advantages. In the current issue of the Magazine published in connection with the Homes, he returns to the subject. The objection has been raised that to confine the boon to one class of the population would savour of racial exclusiveness. Nothing, of course, was further from Dr. Graham's intention than to ignore the claim of Indians to the same privilege, but he points out that the question is one of expediency and of what is immediately practicable. He cordially welcomes the alternative suggestion that the experiment should be made in the first instance not with a special class but in a limited area, and suggests that the chief town of each Province would provide a field in which the scheme could be easily put into practice. The difficulty of finding the necessary funds and the increased staff of teachers would not, in these towns, be insuperable, and this plan would ensure that an object lesson would be given to every part of the country.

LORD MORLEY'S ATTITUDE.

The "Pioneer":—Viscount Morley is obviously bent on pursuing the same course as Peer as he set for himself while Secretary of State in the Commons. There is the same candour, the same philosophic calm observable at the Trocadro restaurant as there was in the less dazzling environment of Arbroath. Lord Morley has taken up the reins from Mr. Morley and is as busy as his predecessor in adjusting the Indian and home points of view. The audience may be different—well informed Civilians in place of constituents more or less ignorant of the questions at issue; the attitude of the speaker is the same. "Gentlemen bear with me patiently. I am trying to feel my way through the most difficult problem, faced by a responsible Government." Here once more speaks "Honest John," the man who makes no pretensions, but admits that he is merely "feeling his way." It is impossible now as ever to regard him as anything else but sincere and yet one cannot help feeling at times that it would be better if the statesman philosopher did not philosophise so much. His feet are in the present; his eyes on the future. We have an "ugly moment" to face; but there is the era of reform still to come when we shall have either to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian people or admit the breakdown of British Statesmanship. Now no one will deny that reform is bound to come sooner or later; no one, as Lord Morley says, would probably desire to see Government embark on a policy of "pure repression." We have to keep our heads; to train ourselves to self-command and avoid all quackery or cant. That is assuredly true. But if there is no cant, there is surely something "impatiently idealistic" in for even smacking the erring child with one hand and fondling it with the other. There are times for rewards, times for punishment. To combine both together is to depreciate the value of the one and lessen the effect of the other. A continuous diet of pills and honey is not good for anyone.

COFFEE IN COORG.

The "Englishman":—The cultivation of coffee is being abandoned in Coorg and the lands that have been so abandoned are being offered for sale at very low rates for other cultivation, such as Rubber Agave, ("Alves"), etc. The rules for the sale of these lands lay it down that they "shall be bought at an upset price of Rs. 2-3 per acre," and "shall be free of assessment for eight years. Thereafter the rate of assessment shall be Rs. 2 per acre, subject to revision at the end of 30 years." This would seem to offer an opening to capitalists, especially as Ceara and Para rubber are doing excellently on these lands. It is also stated that lands other than abandoned coffee lands will be granted for Agave cultivation under rules similar to those governing the grant of abandoned coffee lands for the cultivation of rubber, except that the only condition that will be insisted on in the selection of land is that it should not be one which, for the protection of springs or for the preservation of the hill sides or other well marked natural features, or on account of its containing valuable timber or being evergreen forest, it is considered necessary to reserve to Government. To enable this condition to be enforced, all applications for land should be referred to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for investigation and opinion before grants are made. In these cases also belts will be reserved on the sides of streams rivers and public roads.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW LEGISLATION.

The "Parsi":—In the new Act for checking the unbridled license of the press, we see the distinction between literature and fulminate. The one only may be, while the other must be, abused; so no remedy is enforced until after the act is committed. In referring last week to Sir Charles Elliott's advice to "get control of the vernacular press," we expressed the opinion that there was sufficient control already, having in mind, as we owned, the Russian and Japanese methods of censorship prior to publication. The new Newspapers Act is so extremely limited in scope that even if we so desired we could not cavil at it on the score of its creating new terrors for the journalist. It deals only with "incitement to violence"—a crime that must almost invariably be covered by section 124 A of the Criminal Code, and it gives the delinquent a second chance. Anybody, in fact, can incite to violence twice through the columns of the same paper before the press is confiscated and the paper suppressed. A simple amendment to 124A, providing that a conviction under that section should be followed automatically by the annulment of the offending paper's registration would have been more drastic. The confiscation of the press is no very great matter. In the case of a organisation with capital behind it, like the Manicktolla gang, and considering the ease with which a sheet might be printed elsewhere than in its nominal office, a press could be confiscated every few weeks without attaining the desired end. Cancelling the paper's registration is certainly the more effectual remedy, and this seems hardly worth a whole Act to itself. We trust, however, that the new Act will have the effect desired. Certainly, no honest journalist whose views are entitled to be heard outside a lunatic asylum, has anything to fear from it.

The "Indian Spectator":—Seldom have two laws of such importance, passed in so short a time, been more heartily and more widely supported than those which were enacted at Simla on Monday last. The circumstances in which they had to be placed on the statute-book are well known: they were lucidly, and with all the force which facts alone can impart, set forth by the Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson and they were further enlarged upon by H. E. the Viceroy in a speech characterised by his usual terseness and elegance of diction, and by tact, dignity and firmness in tone. The Explosives Act is essentially the same as its English prototype, which was passed in parallel circumstances. Any objections to its provisions that might occur to Indian critics were answered in England twenty-five years ago by the Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor of that time. Important as the measure is, it could easily and safely be passed at Simla without the usual preliminaries and a "full dress debate." The Indian members who were present did not fail in the duty which they owed to their country by readily acquiescing in that piece of legislation: on the contrary, they showed a true sense of what the good of the country demands. The crime that has to be dealt with under the Explosives Act is new in this land. If any one thinks that the law has, therefore, been passed under a "panic," we commend to him a perusal of the speech in which the Lord Chancellor of England answered a similar charge. It may be that the police have already found out all the places in and about Calcutta, where the manufacture of explosives has been carried on: it may be that the betrayal of the secrets has arrested the movement for the time being. Yet the utmost vigilance is necessary, as also a law which can effectively deal with the danger to society. The severity of the punishment follows only the English precedent.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Government of India are to be congratulated on the prompt and statesman-like action they have taken to effectually deal with anarchical crime, and what is more to the point, with incitement in the Press to revolt and acts of violence. The subject matter of the two bills that were hurriedly passed through their various stages at one single sitting of the Council, was so imperatively necessary for the safety of society that their postponement would have exposed Government to severe censure. Indians will breathe a sigh of relief, now that the hands of the law have been adequately strengthened, to meet the fearful situation which has been created through the recent development of political agitation in India. Much more important than the Explosive Substances Act was the piece of legislation that was passed to control the lowest dregs of newspapers in India, that openly preach sedition and crime as a means supposed to expedite the country's progress towards political emancipation. The laxity which was shown to newspapers in India has long been misused and misinterpreted, and if evidence was wanted to show the urgent necessity of clipping their wings, no more conclusive testimony could have been adduced than the extracts from native journals which Sir Harvey Adamson quoted in his memorable speech. In the face of such strong materials before them, certain non-official members of the Council complained that sufficient time was not allowed for the study of the Bills in complete detail. But the matter required such prompt handling as to brook of no waste of time, and neither verbose comments nor empty suggestions could have improved the bills which in themselves were a master-piece of legislation to deal with what is really in a most serious situation for the country. The members who opposed the second bill on the ground of stringency did not show good taste, and much less of discretion. Their Government wanted their co-operation in an hour of unusual difficulty, and they could have very well denied themselves the gratification of playing to the gallery at such an awkward predicament. The second Bill dealing with newspapers does not curtail the liberty of the press, not even the liberty of seditious journals in their profane efforts to sow seeds of discontentment and disloyalty, It only aims to effectually deal with incitement to acts of violence, assassination, and wilful damage to life and property.

The "Gujerati":—Though we can not in fairness say anything against the Explosive substances Bill, we feel bound to protest against the increasing tendency of the Indian Government to hold the meetings of the Supreme Legislative Council on the Olympic heights and pass important legislative Bills at Simla in the absence of most of the non-official members or without giving them sufficient time to consider the provisions of such enactments. Last year Lord Minto's Government rushed through the Council at Simla a very important measure at very short notice and this year again they have passed two Bills in the same way. In the case of the Explosive Substances Bill we do not care to press the objection because its provisions are not of a contentious character. But in the case of the Newspapers' Incitements to Offences' Bill, though no objection can be raised against it on principle, we do not think it is a measure of a wholly noncontentious character and that it should have been hurried through the Council without fuller consideration. We are glad the Tikka Sahib protested against the passing of such an important Bill at Simla. He was of opinion that it should not be passed without further consideration. The Hon. Nawab Saiyad Mahomed, whilst agreeing with the principle of the Bill, complained he had not been accorded time enough to express his criticisms in complete detail. The Hon Munshi Madho Lal considered the measure less urgent than the Explosives Bill and thought that no harm would be done by postponing its consideration for a few weeks. We must say we entirely agree in that view.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind";—While we do not object to newspapers Bill itself, though there are careful critics who discern some grave judicial defects in it, we are at one with those who strongly and emphatically protest against the way in which it was allowed to pass into law without the public being given "some" opportunity to examine its provisions. Those provisions may or may not be drastic. All the same it was due to the public, which has always accused the Government of being too chary to give ample publicity to important legislation, to pause and take breath after introducing the Bill. However, it is of no use bewailing accomplished fact, specially accomplished fact, in a country where the Government is "absolute" and defies public opinion.

RECENT ORDERS FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have done the public an important service by the memorial which they have submitted to the Government in connection with the recent orders regarding the sale of quarter anna and half anna postal stamps. Under the old arrangement these stamps were offered for sale to private vendors at a nominal commission, and the public had the convenience and facility of purchasing their stamps at their very doors. But for reasons best known to the authorities the old order of things has been subverted much to the annoyance and inconvenience of the public. The savings which can result to the postal coffers from this shabby arrangement must be so paltry that we are surprised that such an order should at all be passed. In these days of speedy communication every measure that can facilitate the conveyance of correspondence is considered to be the first duty of those who are in charge of postal departments. The first and foremost measure that can secure this end is the facility which is placed in the way of correspondents to purchase stamps for their every day letters. Postal offices in this city are situated at long distances and are open to the public only at fixed hours. Under the old arrangement the stamps were procurable at any hour of the day and even at night, both in the most thickly populated quarters of the town as in business localities. The inconvenience entailed by the recent order is more felt by the ignorant classes than by tradesmen and businessmen, who keep sufficient numbers of these stamps in hand to answer their daily requirements. But the majority of illiterate people are even ignorant as to the location of the nearest post office stations, and it is this class which feels the inconvenience under the recent arrangements most sorely. The loss to postal revenue which must ensue through a concomitant reduction in the sale of postage stamps would be so great as to more than equibalance the savings which would be effected by the discontinuance of the commission to private vendors.

PROPOSED CENTRAL PARSI COLLEGE.

The "Parsi":—We are glad to note that the scheme for the establishment of a central College for Parsis which we have been advocating and discussing for weeks past in a series of leaders in our vernacular columns has succeeded in arousing widespread interest in the community. Along with the discussion we are also publishing a series of interviews with leading members of the community, most of whom so far interviewed are in favour of the scheme. In fact the project has the support of the majority of the community and this is as it should be, for we are unable to understand how a scheme which seeks to improve the community intellectually, morally and physically can fail to appeal to any thoughtful person. We are neither pessimists nor alarmists. But if we are allowed to speak the truth we shall say that the community is deteriorating all round. Nor is this our view alone; it is shared by some of the most thoughtful men in the community like Mr. Malabari and we hold that unless the Parsis bestir themselves in time instead of resting on their past reputation they should be repared for a rude awakening a generation hence at the hands of other communities who have shaken off their lethargy and are already going ahead of them. So long as other communities were backward in education the Parsis had the best of the opportunity and easily outdistanced their neighbours in the race of life. But with the rapid spread of education among other communities the position of the Parsis is no longer the same. With Aligarh turning out able young Mahomedans and the Hindu College at Benares fast developing into another Aligarh, the prospect of Parsi youths with their present scanty and deficient education holding their own in the struggle with other communities does not seem to be promising. If Parsis would retain the position they have so long enjoyed they must be up and doing. The present day Parsi education fails to represent the best that life should hold in store for the youth of the community. The time, then, for the establishment of an educational centre of our own is now. Not a generation hence, when the opportunity may be gone. This is no time to wrangle over whether the scheme will cost 10, 20, or 50 lakhs. Surely no sum would be too great a price to pay for the elevation and advancement of the community. The Parsis must rise above the common level and maintain themselves there—otherwise they will certainly sink into that abyss which awaits a passively degenerating community.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar":—The project of the Parsi Central College has advanced a stage, with the issue of an appeal to his community by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, backed up by the perfervid recommendation of Mr. Annie Besant. The sincerity of this distinguished Theosophist is unquestioned. She has far more emotion in her than judgment. Having founded the Central Hindu College at Benares, she is naturally predisposed in favour of a similar sectarian institution for the Parsis. We are heartily in accord with the spirited article in the "Bombay Gazette" in which the writer condemns such an institution as mediæval and retrogressive. So much has been ssid and written of late about the value of moral and religious education, that it has a tendency to degenerate into cant. The moral man cannot be manufactured by the observance of religious ceremonials, and the inculcation of moral dogmas. The formation of character is not such an easy thing as to be effected by this means. The home is the place where the child during the most receptive years of his life is moulded by the influence of his surroundings. Mr. Petit, who has made the appeal to Parsis expects great things of the proposed academy. It will somehow effect a miracle. The pupils will go forth into the world, "comprehensive in acquirements, fertile in resources, rich in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above their fellows in all the relations and in all the offices of life." This glowing prospectus of Mr. Petit is undoubtedly "rich in imagination," but we are afraid it is not strong in reasoning. It all reads as if the promoters are in possession of the philosopher's stone which will turn everything into gold.—We hope to be believed, when we say that our opposition is only inspired by considerations for the welfare of the Parsis. We feel convinced,—and the opinion of some experts and others, which must be respected as valuable, confirms us in the conviction, —that the immense amount, which will be necessary for a really good institution will be almost thrown away that the want is better supplied by where the existing Government and other institutions, Parsi youths have the advantage of mixing with other races, and of the mental stimulus of a healthy rivalry with them that for moral and religious training there are other and better means of imparting it, and that there are a dozen directions in which public funds can be utilized to far greater advantage.

The "Indian Spectator":—The best beginning for the proposed Parsi College would seem to be something on the lines of the Xavier Institutions in Bombay, with a hostel wherein good thought, good word and good act, according to the Zoroastrian formula, might most conveniently and most profitably be inculcated, and where in, on the secular side scientific instruction and training could be best imparted. A start could be made even with a well equipped high school, capable of expansion and of feeding an up-to-date college in the end. For this purpose a large site and a general design of the set of buildings ultimately required should be had in view from the beginning. This is an uphill and an expensive business; but unless it is conducted on the modern lines, it is scarcely worth launching upon. So far as expenses go, twenty lakhs seems fairly adequate, especially if voluntary workers are forthcoming. The one fear that haunts us is the lack of cohesion among workers. Unless these sink personal differences and support the common cause without thinking of who is to be first, the Parsee College will remain built only on paper. We should request the promoters to avoid the proverbial multitude of counsel. If they think such an institution necessary, let them start it with the help of experts in and outside the community. The parsis of Bombay have outlived the methods of grand-motherly education, and they certainly need specializing in some directions. Their success means so much relief to the Government and so much of valuable experience to the sister communities.

WHEN GRANT WAS A COLONEL.

In the early days of the Civil War, when U. S. Grant was but an inexperienced colonel guarding railroad supplies along Salt River in north-east Missouri, he came in close contact with a community full of Southern sympathizers. The presence of several companies of bluecoats in the neighbourhood was the signal for a general exodus of the Southerners for the woods. Colonel Grant's tact and gentleness in dealing with the situation are characteristic of the great soldier's later methods. To quote from the Paris, Mo., "Mercury":

Many families left for fear of trouble or insult from the soldiery. Colonel Grant issued a proclamation to all of them to return and get acquainted with him. Some thought it but a subtle means to make prisoners of them, such was their dread of the enemy. John V. Cox was among those who fled fled to Florida, the town in Monroe Country, where Mark Twain was born, Mr. Cox, though a strong Southerner, decided to risk Colonel Grant's proffer of friendship and put his head in the lion's mouth. So he loaded his family and a few neighbours into a lumber wagon and drove out to the camp. Not long afterward the quiet man whom the people here knew and respected as a plain fair-fighting soldier, was in command of all the armies of the United States, while two less considerate near-by commanders, both of higher rank than Grant, were forgotten save by the friends and relatives of those who had suffered by their action.

Colonel Grant made Mr. Cox and his friends come into his tent and treated all guests with finest courtesy, inviting them to dine with him. In fact he treated these people of hostile views just the same as he would in time of peace, had they been guests at his home.

The soldiers were roasting beef on sticks over the fire and great black pots were steaming with coffee. When the people about Salt River found out that the Yankees were not going to eat them they became very friendly and often visited the camp. On all occasions they found Grant the same quiet, hospitable host. He talked politely in a calm, dispassionate way and never with heat or anger. Some of those who visited his camp in those days quote him as saying that if he had considered the war merely to free slaves he would have taken his command and joined the South. This made them all the more his friends and they became warmly attached to the quiet soldier, whose only mission seemed to be to restore order and good will.

It was while campaigning in those parts that the great soldier learned a war lesson that he said stood him well in hand during his subsequent military career. There was quite a respectable-sized force of Confederates under Colonel Tom Harris roaming around through the country south of the railroad, and Grant put his command in motion for battle. Harris and his musketeers were reported close at hand and Grant confessed that he began to feel some of the symptoms of stage fright. Harris had a terrible reputation for swift riding, hard fighting, and all that, and Grant and his men climbed over hill, expecting the blood to flow in rivulets when they reached the other side. But when they could see over the country they found that Harris and Company had skedaddled. It was then, Colonel Grant said, that he learned that the enemy might be as badly scared of him as he was of the enemy.

An old resident of Shelbina, in telling of a visit to Grant at the Salt-River camp, said:

"Do you know, if I had asked him, Colonel Grant would have come home with me to supper lots of times, and then I could have pointed out the chair he sat in, the dishes he used, and the pipe he smoked after eating. But how the mischief was I to know what was going to happen to him? He never gave it away while he was among us."

THE FIRE ON THE "MONGOLIA"

The following is a letter sent from the P. and O. Company to certain passengers who had their property damaged as a result of the fire on the steamer "Mongolia":—While the directors deplore the misfortune happily rare, attending this voyage, they can only point out that the company are not responsible for an accident of this kind either as regards luggage or cargo. In every form, passengers have the clearest intimation of the company's non-liability, and in every letter and passage ticket issued it is pointed out that such is the case and that facilities have been arranged by the company for the insurance of baggage on most moderate terms against risks of all kinds, including even miscarriage. It does not in the present instance affect this non-responsibility one way or the other to say that there can be no doubt that this fire originated in some passenger's baggage which must have contained combustible material carelessly shipped in all probability, contrary, not only to the company's ragulations, but to the law on this subject, of which no one can be ignorant. Passengers whose baggage was injured or destroyed "by water" will eventually recover their loss, to a partial extent at all events. Under an average statement which will in course of time make good to passengers and shippers the less sustained by the damage to their property incurred for the general safety of all concerned. This will necessarily be a work of time, as the particulars have to be sent Home from India, China and Australia and the work of average adjuster cannot be begun here until these particulars are received. The company will give every assistance in this direction, and they will be the largest contributors to the general distribution when it takes effect. A reparate circulation will be sent to every passenger on behalf of the professional average adjuster so that the work may be prosecuted as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, those passengers whose baggage was totally destroyed by the fire have to bear their own loss, unless as in a good number of cases, it is hoped, they took the precaution to insure.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued to examine lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

When you first went to Poona, you said that Syed Muhamad Baker lived in a portion of the house at Poona?—Yes.

Any of his heirs claimed to live in that bungalow?—No one made any claim.

In Ali Shah's time did any member of the family live regularly Poona?—No one.

When did Ali Shah go to Poona?—During the racing season.

Did any member of the family go to Poona during the racing season?—Any body who is asked used to go there.

When Ali Shah returned to Bombay, who was in charge of the bungalow at Poona?—All the bungalows were under the charge of Mulla Sanad, the Karbari.

Had he any servants under him?—Yes.

Who used to pay for the expenses connected with repairs, etc., of these buildings?—Hassan Ali Shah, and after his death, Aga Ali Shah.

Ali Shah died at Poona?—Yes.

Which house did he occupy at the time of his death?—In the top floor of No. 23 marked on the plan.

Is that the same bungalow which Haji Bibi and Koochuksha now occupy?—Yes.

When Ali Shah died, did the family remain in Poona or come to Bombay?—All came to Bombay.

Ali Shah's body was brought back to Bombay and sent to Najif to be buried there?—Yes.

After his death, who got the management of the house in Poona?—I myself, as I was the guardian of my son.

Did any others object to your management?—No.

You managed the Bombay property as the guardian of your son?—Yes.

Did you manage these properties as manager of the family?—No.

Did you go to Poona a year after your husband died?—No.

Any member of your husband's family spoke to you about going to Poona?—No.

Continuing, witness said she did not go to Poona on account of her husband's death. Jangi Shah asked her then to give an order to the Karbari to enable him to go and stay there. She gave him permission to occupy house No. 1 marked on the plan. Before Moochul Shah went, he came to see her and asked permission to occupy a house in Poona. She ordered the Karbari to give him a house and also the necessary food. So also Nevalabuddin was permitted by her to occupy a house in Poona. When members of the family were living at Poona, their food was supplied by the Karbari from the common kitchen. It was not true that members of the family living at Poona had to provide for their own food. No member of the family went to Poona and lived there without her permission. Her orders to the Poona Karbari were always communicated through the Bombay Karbari. Bibi Gohar and her family occupied a portion of the property in Poona. But she did not occupy always the same portion. Witness had also once permitted Mustafa Khan to go and live in one of the houses in Poona. Mustafa Khan died and his family is still living there. Shah Bibi Koochukshah and Malik Taj Begum set up a right to go and live there some four or five years ago. They had kept the keys of the house and stationed a ramosi to prevent others getting in.

After your son grew up, who had the management of the Poona houses?—I used to manage.

Why did you manage?—I managed because he had much to do and, further, he used to go of Bombay.

Continuing, witness said that some of the bungalows in Poona had been given for occupation by people who are not members of the family. The house occupied by Koochukshah and Haji Bibi was given to the Gaekwar of Baroda as a guest. She herself let the house to the Gaekwar. Another house was occupied by the men of the Mysore Rajah and she permitted them to do so. She has permitted one Hassan Ali Vakil of Karachi to occupy a house in Poona. So also the Persian Consul had once occupied a house with her permission. All these were about 15 or 20 years ago. The Gaekwar of Baroda occupied the house for three or four days and the men of the Rajah of Mysore for about fifteen or twenty days. The Persian Consul lived there throughout the Poona season, i e, three months. Bungalow No. 21 is now occupied by Cassum Shah and No. 23 is occupied now by the children of Shabuddin Shah. The additional property in Poona was purchased by the present Aga Khan out of the voluntary offerings of the Khojas. The family burial ground in Poona was purchased out of these offerings. It was not true that the burial ground belonged to Hassan Ali. It was purchased long after his death. After Ali Shah's death she purchased a plot of land, at Kusru Lodge, out of her own money. She has got the conveyance. With regard to the property in Bombay, witness said that since Hassan Ali's death, various improvements were effected in the properties by Ali Shah and the present Aga Khan. Shabuddin Shah was married seven or eight years before the death of Hassan Ali. He lived in a house marked No. 25 on the plan, and Bibi Taima, Nurudin Shah also lived with him. All these lived together, both before and after his marriage. Nurudin Shah was married in that house and lived there. It was not true that Hassan Ali built a house for Nurudin Shah on his marriage. A house was built seven or eight years after his marriage, and as accommodation was insufficient in his house No. 25, he asked Hassan Ali's permission to occupy this house. He lived there for some time. He died at Poona. After Nuruddin Shah's death, Ali Abdulla, an Arab from Hyderabad, and his family had lived there; also Cassum Vazier Ismail of Junagadh. Since Ali Shah's death, no members of the family lived in plot A, except herself and her son; in plot No. B the family of Mustafa Khan lived in house No. 16. One Ahmed Aga lived there before Mustafa Khan; afterwards Ahmed Aga lived in No. 23 in the time of the present Aga Khan when she was his guardian. None of them occupied the house as a matter of right. They never claimed so. None of the heirs of Hassan Ali lived in plot A or B. Rates and taxes of all these properties were paid by the present Aga Khan. In Ali Shah's time they were paid by Ali Shah; in Hassan Ali's time they were paid by Hassan Ali. In Block No. 1, Akbar Shah lived up to the time of his death. After his death, his two sons lived there, one on the ground floor and the other on the upper floor with the permission of Aga Khan. They have no claim to live there as a matter of right.

It is not true that account books were used to be written on the ground floor of No. 17 in Hassan Ali's time After the death of Hassan Ali the ground floor was used by the servants. Zenalabuddin married two years after the death of Hassan Ali. Before his marrige he lived in block No. 15 with his father; when he married he lived in the upper storey of block No. 17. Ali Shah ordered them to go to the lower floor. The lower floor was occupied by Haji Baig at that time. This arrangement continued during Ali Shah's life time. Two years after the marriage of Zenalabuddin, his residence was transferred to another place by witness as the accomodation was insufficient. Koochukshah first made a claim to residence as of right about three or four years ago. His mother died about three or four years ago. She never made any claim to residence as a matter of right. The wife of Zenalabuddin claimed residence as a matter of right some three or four years ago.

In Hassan Ali's time was there any block known as the Dufterkhan?—No. 28 on the plan.

Where is the Dufterkhana now?—It is in No. 23 on the plan.

When was it removed?—In the time of Shah Hassan Ali.

Continuing, witness said that all the properties were transferred to her son's name. It was not a secret matter. Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah knew of the transfer.

The Judge: Did they approve or not of this transfer?—Their consent was not asked.

Continuing, witness said that neither Akbar Shah nor Jangi Shah had any interest in those properties that were transferred to her son's name. The Bandra property came to Akbar Shah after Hassan Ali's death. Her husband purchased a bungalow at Bandra and it is in her possession.

HASSAN ALI'S PROPERTY.

When Hassan Ali died she and her husband were at Karachi. The last wife that Hassan Ali had married was Haji Baig. On his death, Akbar Shah and Haji Baig took possession of his moveables. They were with him at the time of his death. He kept his cash and valuables in his safe in the "Sandokhana." The valuables consisted of a dagger sent by the Shah of Persia. The dagger was set with precious stones and was worth about thirty or thirty-five thousands of rupees. Another valuable was a belt which was also set with precious stones. There were about eight to ten silver racing cups and almost the same number of gold racing cups. The gold cup was shown to the witness by a servant of Haji Baig, who wanted to sell it. She saw it and did not buy it. She knew that one cup was given to Koochukshah by Haji Baig. Besides these, witness said that Hassan Ali's jewellery and ornaments and other moveables were worth about two lakhs. He had a rosary of pearls. At the time of his death, he had money in currency notes worth about a lakh of rupees.

Witness said that she had a conversation with Bibi Saheb about this property, when the latter complained that Akbar Shah and Haji Baig had removed all this property and she got nothing. After Hassan Ali's death, her husband took possession of all the property in Bombay and Poona which were not taken by Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah. In Hassan Ali's lifetime, her husband was the Pir of the Khojas. He used to get offerings on his own account. He did not send them to the Dufterkhana or Jamat Khana. He purchased properties. He purchased a house in Rajkote, another in Karachi and one or two properties in Bombay.

After Ali Shah's death, these properties were not in possession of any one except herself and her son. Hassan Ali was very liberal, generous and kind to his children and others. None of his children, except her husband, had any money of their own except what he gave. Her husband did not get any cash allowance, but Jangi Shah and Jalal Shah got Rs. 500 a month. Akbar Shah got an allowance of Rs. 370 afterwards. Bibi Saheb got an allowance of Rs. 200 when witness first came to Bombay. This allowance was raised by the present Aga Khan eight or nine years ago. In the grant of allowances, witness said there was no fixed scale. It is not true that Hassan Ali Shah got an allowance of Rs. 1,000 and each of his sons and daughters got Rs. 300 a month. Witness was then questioned as to the amount of allowances given to different members of the family. Continuing, witness said that it was not true that she paid rupees twelve thousand to the mother of Koochukshah on the occasion of his marriage. She paid only rupees five thousand. Koochukshah's son got no allowance at all. With regard to the allowances of Akbar Shah's children, witness said that Sharuksha got an allowance of Rs. 350 at the time she was managing. He married the daughter of Shabuddin Shah, but his wife did not get any cash allowance at all.

Further hearing was then adjourned to this day.

MR. MARK HUNTER, Principal of the Rajahmundri College, concludes his Report on the working of the College in 1907 as follows:—"Discipline—Of the misconduct of the students of the College in the first term and of the punishment inflicted on them by Government and the Syndicate of the University nothing need be said. The facts are unfortunately public property. During the second term, I am happy to report, the behaviour of the students in the College, in the hostel and, so far as I can ascertain, beyond the College precincts was exemplary. . . . I have this year in a special manner to acknowledge the loyal support rendered me by the staff individually and collectively." The Director of Public Instruction, in recording the Report, remarks:—"The most notable event of the year was the unfortunate disturbance caused by the students about the end of the first term, resulting in the rustication of a large number of them. The Director is glad to note that the conduct of the students during the second term was satisfactory. . . . The Principal and the staff deserve to be congratulated on the efficient administration of the institution during the year under trying circumstances."

SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Lallabhoy Tricumlal and others against the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be restrained by injunction of the Court from putting down or trespassing upon their property at Chukla, and for costs and further relief. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said they are the three surviving trustees of Godejee Maharaj's temple at Bombay, and as such are owners of a propersy situate at Coombharwada 2nd lane, and Chukla Street. The property consisted of a ground and a first floor, and had a roof, covered with Indian tiles. On the 6th January 1908, defendant served plaintiffs with a notice, purporting to be issued under section 354 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, calling upon them to pull down the whole of the first floor, including the flooring and the roof, and to commence the work forthwith, on the allegation that it appeared to him that the house was in a ruinous condition likely to fall, and dangerous to any persons occupying, resorting to or passing by the same. The notice further stated that, if within 30 days from service thereof, the requisition was not complied with, the plaintiffs would be liable to prosecution, and that the Municipal Executive Engineer might thereafter take such measures as should, in his opinion, be necessary for giving due effect to the requisition. On service of the notice, plaintiffs had the whole house examined by Mr. E. D. Kanga, of Messrs. Contractor and Kanga, engineers, and he was of opinion that the building was in a sound condition. Plaintiffs communicated the result of the inspection to the defendant, and requested that property might be examined by the engineering department of the Municipality with a view to ascertain its real condition, and that in the meantime action on the notice might be suspended. On the 17th February 1908, the defendant forwarded to plaintiffs copy of a report of the Executive Engineer, to the effect that certain portions of the house having been found in an unsafe condition, a notice had been issued; and that the month's time having expired, and the plaintiffs having done nothing, the Municipality would take further steps in the matter. Plaintiffs were afterwards served with a notice to the effect, that the Inspector of Streets and Buildings would, on the 27th February 1908, enter upon the premises No. 145 in order to pull down the whole of the first floor. Plaintiffs again had the premises examined by Mr. Chambers, Architect and Civil Engineer, who expressed his opinion that no portion of the building was dangerous or in a ruined condition or likely to fall. His report was forwarded to defendant, requesting him to withdraw his notice forthwith, to which no reply had been received. Plaintiffs said that their property was very valuable, and yielded a monthly rent of Rs. 316. Plaintiffs said that, in issuing the notice, the defendant did not exercise the powers vested in him in a proper, reasonable, and considerate manner, but had acted capriciously and arbitrarily, and that his object in issuing the notice was not a bona fide one, and that his real object was to acquire the property for widening the Coombharwada 2nd Cross Lane.

The defendant, in his written statement, said he did not know and did not admit that the plaintiffs were the owners of the property in the plaint referred to. It appeared to him when the notice was issued, and it still appeared to him, that the condition of the upper storey of the house was such that the structure was dangerous, and he was of opinion that such danger would be very gravely enhanced if the structure was not removed before the heavy rains fall. He said there was no ground whatever for the allegation. That he did not exercise his powers in a proper and reasonable manner, or that he acted capriciously and arbitrarily neither was there the slightest foundation for the allegation that his object was not a bona fide one, or that his real object was for widening the Coombharwada 2nd Cross Lane. He signed the notice with the sole object of protecting persons occupying, resorting to, or passing by the premises.

The hearing was proceeded with.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

In the High Court yesterday there was a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. Mr. Edulji J. Davar acted as Clerk of the Court; and the following gentlemen attended as delegates:—Mr. J. B. Murzban, foreman; Mr. K. R. Kama, Khan Bahadur D. B. Chichgar, Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, Messrs. F. R. Joshi, M. M. Cama, F. J. Parakh, F. D. Panday, J. B. Petit, F. C. Sethna, and J. J. Modi.

In the first suit, Bachubai, daughter of Maneckji N. Powala, prayed for restitution of conjugal rights from her husband, Maneckji D. Malegamwala, a clerk in the Shroff's Department of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, with Mr. K. N, Koyaji appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster appeared for the respondent.

The plaint showed, that the parties were married in July 1904, Rs. 2,000 having been agreed to be paid to the respondent for clothes and ornaments, and Rs. 3,000 for deposit as security for him in the bank. The Rs. 3,000 he paid in satisfaction of his debts instead, and so forth; then he wanted the clothes and ornaments and a balance of Rs. 500 which the petitioners refused to part with, fearing that they would share the same fate as the Rs. 3,000, Hence she was turned out of house and home from October 1904, within three months of the marriage.

Respondent said, the Rs. 5,000 were given as dowry; Rs. 3,000 being given absolutely and unconditionally, whereas Rs. 2,000 were given for ornaments and clothes. The cause of quarrel arose from his having expressed his strongest dislike to his wife about a cousin of hers, to whom she appeared to have been ever much attached. Respondent averred she had no wifely feeling towards himself; she was given to practising the art of "black magic," under the pretence of counteracting the civil influences of his own relatives in that direction, and she did not scruple to administer to him noxious drugs in consequence.

Ultimately, a consent-decree was entered by the learned Judge, the husband having expressed his willingness to take back the wife and the wife accepting the offer.

The other suit was also of restitution like the one above. The parties to it were: Pirozshah F. Mistri or Mandroina, a carpenter working on board steamers, when going to sea on long voyages, vs. Pirozbai, daughter of Dadabhoy F. Gamdavia.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, with Mr. R. B. Parakh, appeared for the petitioner, Pirozshah; Mr. Vicaji F. Viccaji appeared for the respondent, Pirozbai.

Petitioner stated, that they were married in July 1904. About two years ago, while he was absent on a voyage from Bombay, respondent left his house, Later she came back for a few days, and again deserted home.

Respondent Pirozbai stated, that since the marriage, her husband had been out on three or four long voyages, extending from two to eight months. He was unduly familiar with his brother's window: he had openly told her that were she to die, he would marry the widow. Petitioner had been suffering from disease; he treated her with unkindness, gave [her kicks, slaps, and canings. In this physical violence to her, he was assisted by his mother, and abetted by the widow. He had sold off ornaments presented to her at the marriage. At the time of a "Navjote" ceremony, he forced down her throat a vile and noxious liquid, which made her very ill for many days, asseverating, that it was nothing but soda-water. She had to undergo for it a long medical treatment. She had just cause to refuse him his conjugal rights.

The Delegates unanimously announced their opinion, that there was no case for the respondent, and there was no lawful or just cause for her to refuse the plaintiff his conjugal rights.

His Lordship passed a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights as prayed for.

Mr. Paymaster applied for costs.

Mr. Justice Davar: What, costs from a wife; I make no order as to costs.

The Judge thanked the Delegates, and dissolved the Court.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Judgment Reserved.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ganesh Damoder Savarker, (29), a Brahmin from Nasik, with being a member of an unlawful assembly, the object of the assembly being to overawe the Police in their lawful duties.

Mr. Sloane stated that he wished to recall Inspector Morris and ask him two questions through the Court as to why he gave orders to the crowd to disperse a second and a third time.

The Court gave the permission asked for.

Inspector Morris said that in the first place he gave the order for the people to disperse as they were causing obstruction and blocking the footpath. Again he asked them to disperse a second time and a third time, because the crowd took no notice of the previous order, assumed an aggressive attitude, jeering and shouting alternately, and he apprehended a breach of the peace.

The Magistrate asked if the crowd began shouting after the action of the accused.

Witness: Yes, your Worship; after the accused stood fast.

The Magistrate: And afterwards they showed disposition to move?

Witness: Yes, some did move away.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he told him to move on after Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein had asked him to do so several times.

The accused then stated that he did not intend to call evidence, because he did not know anyone in the crowd. He asked permission to further cross-examine one of the prosecution witnesses.

On the permission being granted, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein was further cross-examined by the accused. Witness said that he arrested the accused at 5-45 p.m.

The accused: Why did you not release me on bail, although some persons offered to stand bail for me?

The Magistrate said that that was not the question before the Court. The question was whether the accused was a member of an unlawful assembly or not. His Worship disallowed the question asked by the accused.

The accused declined to further cross-examine the witness.

Superintendent Sloane submitted that there could be no doubt that there was an unlawful assembly. The people assembled lawfully until the police ordered them to move on in order that they might regulate the traffic. They refused to do so and became hostile. Under Section 40 of the Police Act, the Police had power to disperse a crowd, whether lawful or unlawful, if they believed that a disturbance of the public peace was likely to ensue. They had evidence of Inspectors [illegible] and Sullivan on the point. Having refused to disperse, the crowd became an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Sloane then cited the case of Empress vs. Tucker as a case on all fours with the present case. In that case Major Tucker, head of the Salvation Army, disobeyed the orders of the Police with regard to parading the streets. There was the same force used in this case as there was in the case of Empress vs. Tucker, or was perhaps more in this case, because in that case Tucker asserted what he believed to be a right.

The accused then made a statement. He said, that he came to Bombay from Nasik on the day in question. In the evening, he was going to Bori-Bunder to make some purchases, when he saw a crowd of about three hundred people collected on the footpath opposite the Esplanade Police Court. There were also about twelve persons near the gate of the Court compound. He saw Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein altercating with a Khoja. He then stopped to see what was going on. The Khoja asked the Inspector not to address him in a threatening manner. When this conversation was going on he (the accused) went there and the Khoja left. The Inspector then told him (the accused) in a loud tone to go away. The Inspector then caught hold of him by the neck. He asked the Inspector not to touch his person and said that if he addressed him civilly he would walk away. In the meantime two European Inspectors came up and asked Mr. Mahomed Hussain what had happened. The latter told them that he refused to go away. An order was then made that he should be arrested.

His Worship reserved his decision till to-day.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Inspector Hassan charged Dulabh Nagji, a Hindu lad, with the murder of one Dawood Bala, a Mahomedan. The facts of the case have already been reported. The charge against the accused was that about a fortnight ago the accused was offering to sell a 'dhotar' for eight annas in Khoja Street, when the deceased asked him to sell it for four annas. An altercation ensued and they closed with each other. In the struggle the deceased dropped a penknife, which the accused picked up and struck the deceased with it. The latter died from the effects of the wound. After recording evidence the Magistrate framed against the accused a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and committed him to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AFTER an unbroken sleep which extended over eighty-five days, Mrs. Peniah Hawkins, a patient at the County Hospital, Los Angeles, has awakened.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. C H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Soga Foujaji, a Marwari, was charged by Superintendent O'Keeffe, with dishonestly retaining brass hinges and other articles valued at Rs. 33, and belonging to the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways. Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that having received certain information, the Superintendent put two policemen on the corner of the DeLisle road. On the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m., the two policemen saw a cart pass that way. They stopped it and in the meantime the accused who was following the cart came forward and told them that the cart was engaged by him. The accused and the cart were taken to Mr. O'Keeffe who on enquiry found that the cart contained lot of brass articles some of which bore the stamp of the Railways. The foreman of the Railway Work shops said that for the last few months articles like those found in the cart were systamatically stolen from the workshop. The accused said that he was away for a month and during his absence his partners and assistants conducted his business. As lot of old brass and iron articles purchased by them at the Parel shop was being removed for disposal; he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and as he had been convicted of similar offences on two previous occasions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BURNING OF THE SIEM OF CHERRA.

The funeral customs of the Siems of Cherra probably deserve to be classed with some of the most interesting rites of this nature in the world. Cremation of the dead is a matter of more than usual importance not only to the Khasi Siem, or Chief, but to the commoner—the first question to a Khasi woman in a case of inheritance of real property (amongst the Khasis succession to real property is traced through the female line,) is "have you burnt the body of your mother?" To the Cherra Siem unless proof can be given that he has burnt the remains of his predecessor, it means that he can never be Siem according to the Khasi religion; he is consequently debarred from performing the State "puja"; and succession to the throne can never be secured to his branch of the Siem family. One of the many advantages of the science of Ethnology is that we are able to find parallel customs, given like conditions, amongst peoples who are sometimes situated many miles apart. In an interesting collection of papers published in 1872 by La Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris we find a detailed account of monoliths in the island of Madagascar. As some of our readers are no doubt aware, the most prominent feature of a Khasi landscape is the collections of monoliths and dolmens, some of which rival in size those of Carnac and Dartmoor. Amongst the Madagascan Sakalaves we find in the French review, above alluded to, the curious custom of keeping the body of a deceased king till it thoroughly decomposes, the body being placed in a canoe-shaped coffin which has a hole at one end of its lower surface. Now the Khasis of the Cherra Siem family use a coffin identical in shape ("Ka Shyngoid"), but they show a greater refinement of taste in that they pickle the body of a deceased Siem in rice spirit and lime juice, the liquids being allowed to run out of the coffin through a similar hole in the bottom, the body in the end becoming like a mummy; the Sakalaves, however, made the slaves of a deceased king wash their faces and bodies in the evil liquid which percolated through the bottom of the wooden coffin. But with apologies to the Khasis for mentioning them in the same breath with the wild Sakalaves, the burning of the late U. Ram Singh Siem of Cherra, who died as long ago as the year 1875, is our theme. U. Ram Singh Siem was succeeded by U. Hajan Manick, but for various reasons this Siem was unable to perform his predecessor's cremation ceremony. On the death of U. Hajan Manick in 1901 U. Roba Singh, the present Siem, was nominated Chief. Then came the Cherra riots, and the fight between U. Chandra Singh and U. Roba Singh, in which the former was worsted. After a time quiet was again restored in the State. For several years past the proposed cremation ceremony has been talked of, but, it was not till recently that U. Roba Singh was able to raise the necessary funds, and he has at last been able to consummate that extremely important Cherra State ceremony. Before the burning came the coronation of the present Chief in the "ung sad" or sacred house, in front of a post of holy Khasi Oak ("Ka dieng nsing"). The actual coronation consisted of the head of the Nongrum clan tying a "pagri" round the head of the Siem. After an interchange of presents between the new chief and his ministers, the whole party moved in slow procession to the State market place where twelve goats were solemnly sacrificed. Then followed Khasi dances, and singing and feasting, which went on till far into the night. The next morning early the Siem and his family performed the purificatory ceremonies for the dead at the "iing seng" or family "puja" house, where the remains of the deceased U. Ram Singh Siem had so long reposed in a wooden coffin alongside the family sleeping apartment. After the "puja" was over the coffin was removed to the "iing sad" or house of State ceremonial, where it was enclosed in an elaborately carved wooden shell or "langkasan" which was placed on a bier. Then followed the sacrifice of many goats before the bier on completion of which the funeral procession formed up and a large conical canopy resembling in shape a Mahomedan "tazia," was placed on the top of the shell. The funeral cortege then moved slowly off to the plaintive music of "Ki Sharati," the wooden flutes which are always played on these occasions. The Siem and his two nephews took active parts, standing on either side of the bier, exhorting the bearers who staggered under the weight of the whole paraphernalia. In the crowd that followed were several thousand Khasis. The procession passed on amidst salvos of "tamasha" bombs to a great stone masonry platform which had been built for the occasion. The shell placed on the platform the ceremonies for the dead followed, and a dance was performed in front of the pyre; the Siem in the meantime distributing largesse to the crowd. Then the ladies of the Siem family presented betlenut for the delectation of the spirit of the deceased and after asking the spirit in plaintive tones not to trouble them hereafter took their departure. Wood then was brought and torches applied, and the remains of U. Ram Singh were burnt in the presence, it is estimated, of quite fifteen thousand spectators. Some Europeans of Shillong were present, besides the Deputy Commissioner, while the enterprising Messrs. Gholam Hyder and Co. had organised a motor-car service specially for the occasion. The ashes of the burnt Siem were afterwards careful'y collected and placed in a stone "Kistvaen," where they will repose till afterwards removed to the ossuary of the clan. Thus ended the burning of U. Ram Singh Siem of Cherra, which will be long a red letter day to the inhabitants of Cherra.

Of the 480,000 schoolboys to whom Lord Roberts' letter on the harmful effects of smoking has been read by the Rev. J. M. Dryerre during his anti-smoking lectures, 450,000 have pledged themselves not to smoke until they are twenty-one years of age.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908.

INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

THE accounts relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India for the calendar year 1907, compared with the previous two years, have just been published by the Commercial Intelligence Department and show satisfactory results. It is explained that the trade dealt with in these accounts is the trade registered at British Indian ports between these ports and foreign countries. The frontier trade of ports in Native States is not recorded, as this trade is small owing to the absence of large harbours and to the prohibition of direct transhipment at British ports. Foreign merchandise transhipped at Indian ports is excluded from the accounts of both imports and exports as Indian ports are not transhipment centres for foreign countries to any considerable extent. The imports include goods landed, whether they are intended for home consumption, bonding or re-exportation, and only such articles in passengers' luggage as are dutiable. Articles received from and despatched to foreign countries by parcel post are included, but with certain exceptions. Imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion are recorded separately and are not included in the figures of merchandise, and imports and exports of Government stores are also separately dealt with. The term "Indian Merchandise," wherever used, comprises all goods which are of the growth, produce or manufacture of India. Under Imports of private merchandise we find that whereas the total value in 1905 was £66,556,982, in 1906 it was £72,129,468 and in 1907 had reached £81,608,537. Government stores which exceeded six millions in 1905 were less the following year and last year dwindled to something over four and a half. Yet the total value of all merchandise had risen in round figures, from seventy-two and a half millions to eighty-six and a quarter. Treasure, Government and private together, rose from twenty millions to twenty-nine and a half and the value of all merchandise including treasure from £92,091,793 to £109,090,631 and then to £115,667,299.

Under exports we find foreign merchandise rose from £2,292,227 to £2,533,716; Indian merchandise from £102,696,881 to £122,900,269 and including Government stores the totals ran from £105,084,077 to £125,525,207. The total treasure exported fell from nine and three-quarter millions to less than three and a half, Government sending away only £1,235 as compared with six and a half millions in 1905. The grand totals of all exports in the three years respectively were £114,828,387; £119,887,454 and £128,904,596. The total amount of import duty collected was £4,787,001, an increase of about a hundred-thousand pounds each succeeding year, while the export duty fell from 814 thousand to 691,593 and then to 691,143. An analysis of the accounts shows a considerable falling off in the value of living animals imported during the past year and decreases also under ale, beer and porter, sugar and other articles of food and drink, a net decrease of over half a million in the value of the year's imports of articles of food and drink. Metals and manufactures of metals showed an increase approximating four and a half millions. Chemicals, drugs and medicines rose by three hundred and eight thousand, oils by half a million, raw materials and manufactured articles by seventy-five thousand, cotton yarn and piece goods by nearly two and three quarter millions and other articles manufactured and partly manufactured by four and three quarters. The total value of imports thus rose by nine and a half millions over those of 1906 and by fifteen millions over those of 1905—figures which do not seem to show that the "boycott" had any very injurious effect on European trade with India.

Exports of foreign merchandise fluctuated considerably, but the net result is an increase in total value of £241,489 on 1905 and £145,267 on 1906. Exports of Indian merchandise showed a reduction of £46,610 on 1905, but an increase of £41,305 on 1906. Exports of coffee fell off by three quarters and half million respectively; spices and opium also were restricted but there were large increases under rice and wheat, the two totalling a rise of almost two and three-quarter millions; exports of Indian metals rose by two hundred and six thousand, manganese ore being principally responsible for the result. Chemicals and drugs fell by ninety-five thousand, opium alone showing a decrease of £710,385 on 1905 and £301,208 on 1906. Oils showed a tendency to recover, for whereas in 1906 there was a deficiency of £46,610 in 1907 there was an excess of £41,805. The exports of raw and manufactured materials rose by over five and a quarter millions as compared with one of sixteen and a half in the previous year and articles manufactured and partly manufactured by a million and three-quarters notwithstanding smaller figures in the two classes under coal and coke, hides, skins, jute, manures, wood and timber, cotton yarns, piece-goods, as well as gold and silver. To deal with the import and export trade of the country 3,319 vessels, steam and sailing, of a gross carrying capacity of 5,382,472 tons entered during the year and 4,170 of 6,852,499 cleared. The table of merchandise imported from each principal foreign country shows the United Kingdom to be the principal supplier, sending us goods to the value of £54,790,144 out of £81,608,537; Belgium came next with three and three quarter millions, Germany with three and a quarter and following them in order of value the United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Holland, Russia and Norway and Sweden. Among Eastern countries Borneo, Java and Sumatra were first, followed by the Straits Settlements; Japan and Australia following with a steadily increasing supply. The principal markets where our commodities are bought in millions are United Kingdom, the greatest, Germany, United States, France, Belgium, Japan, Austria-Hungary, and the Chinese treaty ports, Italy, Holland, South America, Ceylon, Borneo, Straits Settlements and Egypt, roughly in the order of importance. Australia and New Zealand are yearly becoming larger customers, the value of produce imported from us having grown from £1,494,919 in 1905, to £1,879,862 in 1906 and to £2,012,290 in 1907.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

THE late Earl of Derby was a politician who would probably have made greater distinction for himself had he not inherited a name famous in the annals of our politics. As Lord Stanley of Preston he succeeded, in 1888, when he was barely forty-seven, the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada. When he returned from that province he might have succeeded the same noble Marquis in another Viceroyalty, that of India, had the Conservative party, to which he belonged, remained in power a little longer. But in 1893 Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals were in power, and they appointed Lord Elgin to succeed Lord Lansdowne. Thus the chance of Lord Stanley passed away. When the Viceroyalty of India next became vacant, his party was in power again; but by that time he had succeeded his brother as Earl of Derby and well nigh forgotten. He was also growing to be sixty, and the young Lord Curzon was sent out as Viceroy, though many people will now think that Lord Salisbury would have done well to have sent instead the son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby under whom as Prime Minister he himself had entered the Cabinet for the first time as Secretary of State for India in 1866. After 1893 when he inherited the famous earldom his public career ceased to be of note. That great title and name seemed to overshadow him, and he subsided into the rear ranks of politics, contenting himself with Mayoralties of towns and such like trivialities. He got the Garter, it is true, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen in 1897; but that, too, might well be called a hereditary honour in his case, as his brother and father both held the blue ribbon. His grandfather also was a K. G., and of all the sixteen earls of Derby full one-half had that distinction. And even before the earldom was bestowed for gallantry on the battlefield of Bosworth in 1485 several of the Stanley family wore the proud Garter.

His brother, the fifteenth Earl of Derby, was the distinguished statesman who carried through Parliament the measure for transferring India to the Crown in 1858, and was the first Secretary of State for India appointed under that Act. As the latter Minister he had a great share in drawing up the famous Proclamation addressed to the people of India by the late Queen on assuming the direct rule of this country. This Earl of Derby afterwards became Disraeli's Foreign Minister in his great Administration of 1874; but after four years of rather lukewarm support of the brilliant but risky policy of interference in European affairs, he resigned when he found that England was on the point of declaring war against Russia in March 1878. The secession of this great statesmen was one of the chief causes of the fall of Beaconsfield which came about two years later. The late Lord Salisbury took his vacant place at the Foreign Office, and the Earl just dead first entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State for War. Lord Derby some time after his secession from the Conservative party joined the Liberals and served under Gladstone as Colonial Secretary. But again he changed sides, and had to leave Gladstone on account of the Irish question and became one of the leaders of the Unionist party. In this he may be said to have followed the example of his great father, who abandoned Sir Robert Peel when that statesman gave up Protection and repealed the Corn Laws in 1846. This father of both the fifteenth and sixteenth Earls was a really remarkable statesman and was thrice Prime Minister, in 1852, in 1858 and in 1866. His powers as a debater were unrivalled and earned for him the far-famed title "Rupert of Debate," first applied to him by the first Lord Lytton in his "New Timon," a vigorous political satire of the middle of the last century. The lines in which Lytton describes Derby, then known as Mr. Stanley, are very graphic, and may be quoted here as they are little known except the famous four last words: "One after one the lords of time advance. Here Stanley meets—how Stanley scorns the glance! The brilliant chief irregularly great, Frank, haughty, rash—the Rupert of Debate!" O'Connell was the opponent in meeting whom in debate Stanley, the father of the Earl just dead, most excelled, and Lytton had these splendid duels between the two in mind when he described the Rupert of Debate so admirably.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE would draw the attention of our subscribers to the financial condition of one of the most deserving institutions in this City—the Indo-British Schools. Owing to many old friends being at home and others scattered over India, the income has fallen very considerably of late and the managers are faced with a situation which, if continued much longer, may mean a temporary cessation of working. This we feel sure will not be allowed. There are at present eighty-three boarders of whom only a very few are able to pay the full fees which scarcely cover their expenses and the remainder have to be both clothed and fed by the funds. The Institution has investments which bring in about two thousand rupees and the Government grant last year was about the same amount. In addition to this is a slight Government grant for absolutely destitute children, but all other, and this the greater part, support is entirely voluntary. For the last half year the expenses, despite the utmost economy, have exceeded income by from four to five hundred rupees a month and there were outstanding debts of about two thousand rupees. Unfortunate as the whole situation is, not the least part of it is that the Committee have had for several months past to reduce the number of children by refusing fresh applications, which, it is to be hoped, will soon cease to be necessary. Money is urgently needed for current expenses. The lack of funds has prevented fresh clothes being given out, but even this cannot be postponed indefinitely. We hope that the publication of the true state of affairs will meet with a generous response.

AT the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council Mr. E. N. Baker introduced his Local Authorities Loan Act and gave the following statement of objects and reasons:—"The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904 (III of 1904), enables certain local authorities to borrow money by means of the issue of short-term bills. In practice it has been found that the documents on which local authorities raise such loans are promissory notes in form; and it is doubtful whether the bodies concerned are in a position to give "bills" in the ordinary banking and mercantile sense of the term. It is accordingly proposed to remove all ambiguity by providing that the local authorities to whom the Act applies may give promissory notes as security for short loans.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the status of Cotton College, Gauhati, to a First Grade College, and the inclusion of the Principalship in the Indian Educational Service, on a pay of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 monthly.

ORDERS regarding Sunday work in telegraph offices is likely to be issued shortly.

THE Report of the Factory Commission is being forwarded home to the Secretary of State.

CHOLERA is still lingering in Peshawar Valley and some cases have occurred lately in the Nowshera Cantonment.

IN the cottage at Hadley, Shropshire, of a Mrs. Jones, who was found half-conscious on the floor, were discovered over £150 in gold, a Post Office Savings Bank book with over £100 deposits, and the title-deeds of two houses. There was no food in the place.

FRADEL OSTERWAL, one of the numerous Russian refugees in Paris, committed suicide, the "Chronicle" says, by shooting himself with a revolver. In his room was found a card on which he had scribbled, "Please inform my mother that I leave for Eternity to-day."

A SUFFOLK coroner made strong remarks recently at an inquest when he found that there were two absentees from the jury. He would fine them, he said, for disobeying the summons to attend. "We have had too much of this lately; I will 'wake them up.'" It turned out that the absent ones had been dead for several years.

MR. EDWARD COX, of Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, who left property of the value of £38,308, in his will, directed that his body should be cremated, and that none of his relatives should go into mourning on his behalf, but should devote the sums which they would have spent in mourning to some deserving charity.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LAUGHTER IN SCULPTURED WOOD.

The Comicalities of Dogs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

One of the greatest humourists in Paris must assuredly be M. Realier-Dumas, whose work I have mentioned in connection with the Salon of the caricaturists. It is he who has sculptured the most comical frieze of birds that ever blinked upon a branch. It is the first time that he has ever exhibited his work in public, and great success has attended the experiment. His exhibits sell remarkably well at twenty francs a bird. The most amusing is a small creature in a cage—a nestling with a woe-begone expression. M. Realier-Dumas' concierge was sure it was a mouse, and complimented him on the resemblance; another admirer thought it was a dog. "So you see," quoth the artist, "that the general public has not always the faculty of observation. I find that very curious. People must be told what is amusing, though no caricatured animals are ever half so droll as the animals in real life. Dogs I find particularly entertaining. Their gestures are so unexpected and, apparently, so inconsequential." "Do you see that little dog there?" he said, pointing out of the window of the office in Paris at a small Skye terrier opposite; "is he not a very amusing fellow? Watch how he looks at that lady as she goes by; how he quizzes the hat, glancing through the shaggy hair, hanging over his face. Now he has a brilliant idea, and he runs into the shop with his tail in the air." Yes, Realier-Dumas is the great discoverer of dogs. He finds the race infinitely diverting. The other day he was convulsed with laughter at the antics of a basset hound which came waggling its long body down the street in the tow of its stout proprietress. When it approached the humourist it cocked its head, with the most absurd gesture, and then looked back at itself—at its elongated figure and its triumphant tail—with the most ridiculous expression in its face. So irresistible was it that Realier-Dumas laughed aloud, to the sore displeasure of the owner of the dog, who was not disposed to see the comic side of her darling. Had she been a man, there would certainly have been coffee and pistols for two at the Great Wheel. When a dog turns up the white of its eyes, when it is suddenly awakened and the ears are galvanised into the erect position, when it appears to laugh and merely yawns, these are moments in its existence that it appears in the guise of a mirth-provoker to Realier-Dumas. So our artist is something of the historian in wood of dogs. He has carved some wonderful dogs, even historical dogs, life-size and in attitudes of repose. The first he ever made was bought by Coquelin Cadet, the well-known "societaire" of the Comedie Francaise, whom ill-health, following upon the loss of his fortune through speculation, has kept from the stage. The second dog was bought by Waldeck Rousseau, a close personal friend of Coquelin Cadet. Then M. Clemencesu acquired one; a fourth went to Gemier, the actor, who is so distinguishing himself in the role of Sherlock Holmes, and a fifth has just been purchased by Aristide Briand, the brilliant new Minister of Justice and former Minister of Education. "Hitherto, I have only sold my dogs to celebrities," said their creator; "I hardly fancy there are great commercial possibilities in my new departure." Realier-Dumas is amazingly clever with the cutting chisel. He can carve anything. He amuses himself sometimes by cutting a bow in wood, which he wears beneath his collar. It is almost impossible to tell it from the real thing. "It is so convenient," he declares, "to call the garcon at the cafe by tapping on the table with one's cravat!" Another famous "true" of his is a dog with articulated head and front paws, which he works with his fingers thrust into the hollowed wood. The way that animal can catch a fly is marvellous, he declares. People seeing it in his arms give an involuntary start it is so life-like.

Three violinists gave concerts the other day, Miss Marie Hall in the afternoon, at the Queen's Hall, and Mr. Willy Burmester and Mr. Plotenj Worth at the Bechstein in the afternoon and evening respectively. Miss Hall had the assistance of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Henry J. Wood, and her principal concerto was Brahms's beautiful work in D. If the element of power and strength of expression in the music was scarcely realised by the players, the other qualities of romance, grace, and tenderness were revealed to a degree well-nigh perfect. Indeed, the slow movement has seldom been interpreted with more truth and consciousness of its restrained beauty. There were many moments, too, in the opening Allegro where Miss Hall's singularly pure tone and style of playing told well; it was more in the fiery finale where one felt a lack of control. Yet, altogether, the performance must assuredly be counted a fine one, inasmuch as Miss Hall had a complete technical command over the difficulties, and never deviated in the sentiment of her expression from a refined and entirely sympathetic standard. During the concert, Mrs. Henry J. Wood sang, for the first time in London, the aria "The Wilderness and the solitary place," from the cantata of Mr. Granville Bantock, "Christ in the Wilderness," which was one of the novelties at the Gloucester Festival last autumn. Mr. Burmester gave four recitals before Easter; the fifth, yesterday, was the means of displaying once again the easy assurance of his style, arising from long experience of public performance. Good, straightforward playing such as his can always be listened to with pleasure, although we feel bound to say that there was something of the matter-of-fact in his reading of Mendelssohn's concerto: He was further heard in a sonata of Schubert and a group of small pieces of various writers, arranged by himself. The accompanist was Mr. Coenraad V. Bos, who played some pianoforte solos as well. Mendelssohn's work was also played by Mr. Worth, with fair success only. He still plays with a degree of technical uncertainty which should make him hesitate before bringing forward so tiresome a piece as Ernst's "Othello" Fantasia, a work which can only be tolerable, if then, when played perfectly. When we heard Mr. Worth last summer we commented upon the uneven quality of his tone, and it seems a pity that he has not as yet managed to make it more sympathetic. The concerto was oddly described in the programme it being for violin and pianoforte in Gominor. Mr. Worth was assisted by Miss Claire Lindsay, who was heard in some pianoforte solos, while Mr. Bos was again the accompanist.

After a wonderfully inspiring performance of "Die Meistersinger" last night at Covent Garden, one could not help thinking that perhaps Wagner's finest work is to be found in this great creation. It is so amazingly natural and seems to set all the conventions of the form at defiance. The characters live and have their being and sing as though it were the only means of human intercourse. Here, indeed does speech become song in the truest application of the art-principle that music may express what words alone can fail to do. But, really, one need hardly expatiate nowadays upon what is happily so well-known and appreciated. This much, however, should be insisted upon, that to Dr. Richter do we owe every thing that "Die Meistersinger" can tell us. His, unflagging control and masterly knowledge of the score are the means whereby we are alternately charmed, moved, and impressed, given, that is, such an entirely excellent company of artists as was provided last night, and the splendid body of instrumentalists. Perhaps the performance was the finest ever heard in London, but what matter if not? It was, as said, so inspiring that we feel disinclined to say anything of an adversely critical order, to point out certain little deficiencies on the stage. Let those who were not present take it from us that, unless they seize the next opportunity on the 25th, they will miss a musical event of first magnitude. The quality of absolute naturalness which we consider to be the leading feature of "Die Meistersinger" is, perhaps, the most difficult quality to be realised in operatic performance. There are singers who have histrionic limitations, and there are others where the reverse is the case. If we have yet to hear the music perfectly sung throughout, as we often hear it played by the band, there was surely enough good vocalisation last night to please the majority of people, particularly if they added to it the high degree of natural characterisation that was manifest. In some cases, though, the rarest combination of singing and acting was forthcoming. Every one knows the fine Hans Sachs of Herr Van Rooy, his dominating personality drives its way through the opera, and makes the part stand out as should in fact be the case. Nothing could be more moving than his treatment of the situation where on Walther entering into the workshop in his festival dress he pretends to occupy himself with Eva's shoe. Finely expressed was his delivery of the "Ha! man mit dem Schuhwerk nicht seine Noth?" The Walther of Herr Jorn is an excellent study, good, too, is Herr Henk's David, and as for Herr Geis as Beckmesser, he is simply inimitable, he does it all without a trace of exaggeration. Mme. Osborne-Hannah gives quite a clever impersonation of Eva, simple and unsophisticated, the only drawback being the somewhat uneven way in which she sings. Miss F. Wickam's Magdalene is another natural figure, while the Pogner of Herr Knupler could hardly be bettered, and the rest of the Meistersinger are entirely adequate. No more need be said, except to add that a very large audience was greatly appreciative, as well, indeed, it might be.

No comic opera of our time has brought such a fragrance with it as "Veronique" with its dainty story and its still more dainty music; and, familiar as one is with both, it is a real pleasure to hear it again. It is to be performed to-night and on the two following evenings at the Scala Theatre by a company of amateurs, and the proceeds will go to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the London Hospital. Last night the dress-rehearsal took place; and, having seen it, we can promise a pleasant evening to all who attend the performance. In no important respects is the production far behind that given at Daly's Theatre, while, in one, it offers an improvement—there is less assertion of the fareical element, with the result that the original shapeliness of the work is better preserved, which is an approximation to the memorable French production. There is far too pronounced a tendency on our own light-opera stage to let "comic relief" develop into comic control. At the Scala, the comedians play second fiddle to the love-interest, which is the story of Helene and Florestan, and the result is a great artistic gain to the whole. The part of Helene is very prettily acted and daintily sung by Miss Nannie Kelham, a young lady quite clever and charming enough to hold her own on any stage; while that of Florestan falls to Mr. W. Aubrey Prust, who, if not so romantic in appearance as one could wish, acts pleasantly and sings his share of the music very well. The two famous duets in the second act went wonderfully last night, and will go still better this evening with a big audience to stimulate the singers. Excellent also is Miss Kathryn M. Blake as Mme. Coquenard and her rendering of the song of the Apple-tree, with its delicious choral accompaniment in the refrain, makes one of the hits of evening. Mr. Clifford E. Schuler causes great laughter in the part of the genial bailiff; and if Mr. Eric Lodge lacks the lightness of touch required for the patter of Coquenard, his impersonation is quite amusing in its more ponderous fashion. Miss Madeleine FitzGerald acts and sings well in the part of the Countess, and Mr. Norman C. Bennett makes an excellent Seraphin. It is however in the work of the Chorus and orchestra that the revival touches high water-mark. Here the professional production is fully equalled. There was not a chorus that we would not have gladly heard over again last night, while the band, under the conductorship of Mr. Cecil Cook, did its work splendidly. The final result of it all was a most enjoyable evening; and those who would renew acquaintance with a charming work of art, and at the same time help a noble institution, should see 'Veronique' at the Scala this week.

THE NEW SALT ACT.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons in the Bill to amend the Regulations for the payment of salt duty:—

Under the credit system for the payment of duty on salt which prevails in Madras and Bombay, salt is issued to merchants without requiring them to make immediate payment of the duty; the procedure being that they execute a bond and deposit securities and that their accounts are made up and settled periodically. The Salt Committee of 1904 recommended that a similar system should be adopted in the areas of Bengal in which there is no water communication; and the Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam have expressed themselves in favour of its introduction.

In Madras and Bombay the system has been found of value in facilitating the distribution of salt and in reducing its price to the consumer. The Government of India consider therefore that its extension to other parts of India is desirable. They do not propose to re-trict it to the areas contemplated by the Salt Committee, but would allow any Local Government to adopt the credit system within its territories and to make the necessary rules and conditions. The present Bill has been framed to permit of this.

A CORRESPONDENT of "The Country Side" relates that when he was throwing sticks for his fox-terrier to catch, he placed other sticks so that the dog had to jump over them. Afterwards, when he took these away, the animal continued to jump over the places where they had been.

AMBROSE Field, who has died at Brandon (Norfolk), had all his life followed the industry of flint-knapping. Pre-historic man learned the art of splitting flints, and at Brandon to-day the business is still carried on, one of the use of the flints being for muskets with flintlocks that are sent to the interior of Africa and other wild places. Nowhere else in the country has this industry so continuously been carried on as at Brandon. Indeed, it is almost doubtful if it exists elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

OPENING SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER.

Nine Thousand Delegates Assemble.

AN ENORMOUS AGENDA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The great Pan-Anglican Congress was opened to-day with an Intercession Service at Westminster Abbey.

The delegates numbered nine thousand, including nearly three hundred Bishops, representative of the Anglican community throughout the world.

It is the greatest assembly ever convened by the Christian Church.

The agenda, which deals with social as well as religious problems, will really be dealt with by seven distinct Congresses, sitting separately.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Lord Curzon presided at a banquet given by the Pilgrims Club, to the Archbishop and Bishops attending the Pan-Anglican Congress.

Mr. Asquith said it would be a lost opportunity if such an unique assemblage separated without contributing to a better understanding between men, which would best safeguard the peace of the world.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Important Modifications.

SLIDING SCALE SUGGESTED.

THE CHARACTER CLAUSE TO BE RE-DRAFTED.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in moving the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill in the House of Commons last night, indicated a number of important modifications.

He said that the Government were prepared to consider suggestions for the payment of pensions on a sliding scale instead of on a fixed income limit, provided that it did not increase the cost.

The clause imposing a character test would be re-drafted, but members of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions for a certain period might be exempt from inquiry.

Mr. Lloyd-George warned the House against amendments which would increase the cost of the scheme, which, though at the outset would possibly not exceed £6,000,000, would probably reach £7,500,000.

The scheme was already more liberal than the Belgian, German, Danish and French schemes. Though the age was still fixed at seventy, the House would have to deal in the near future with cases of infirmity below seventy.

Mr. Haldane said that the scheme was part of a large reform which the Government were contemplating of the Poor Law system.

The debate was adjourned.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Turbine	1
Blackspot	2
Magellan	3

Twelve horses ran. The race was won by half a length and two lengths separated second and third.

The betting at start was 13 to 2 Turbine, 4 to 1 Blackspot and 100 to 6 Magellan.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP

Distance 7 furlongs.—166 Yards.

The betting on the Hunt Cup to be run to-morrow is :—

8 to 1 Desmond's Pride.
100 to 11 Poor Boy.
10 to 1 Malua.
10 to 1 Balbriggan.
100 to 9 Snow Leopard.
100 to 8 Andover.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 16

RACE RUN JUNE 17.

Probable Starters :—

Malua, 8st. 13lbs,
Andover, 8st. 12lbs.
Land League, 8st. 5lbs.
Balbriggan, 7st. 6lbs.
Malheur, 7st. 6lbs.
Forerunner, 7st. 6lbs.
Desmond's Pride, 7st. 4lbs.
Lady Hasty, 7st. 4lbs.
Snow Leopard, 7st. 1lb.
Rodney, 7st.
Billy Verger, 6st. 13lbs.
Orphah, 6st. 11lbs.
Poor Boy, 6st. 8lbs.
Chandon, 6st.

REFUSED compensation for a cut finger, an Ilford domestic servant left her situation and wrote to her mistress as follows : "Madam,—The cut is worst. The doctor says I have cut the spinal cord of my little finger. If you do not immediately send me five shillings a week, I shall insult my solicitor."

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, on his arrival from New York, stated that he had come to England for a holiday. This led to the suggestion that he had come for a peerage, as the birthday honours are approaching. "I would not be a British lord," he replied. "I am an American foreign."

THE CONGO.

Belgium's Complaint against British Statesmen.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S DISCLAIMER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A White Book dealing with Congo Affairs has been published, which shows that Belgium complained of the out-spokenness of Sir Edward Grey and Lord FitzMaurice in the debates in February last, as increasing the difficulties of Belgium.

Sir Edward Grey replied disclaiming any desire to interfere with the action of Belgium, but strongly insisting on reform in the treatment of the natives, and declaring that the present system of taxation differs from slavery only in name.

The American Government expressed similar views.

CHINESE LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sufficient Supply of Native Labour.

THE ASIATIC REGISTRATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A despatch from Pretoria states that Lord Selborne, at the opening of Parliament, said 31,157 Chinese had already been repatriated. The supply of native labour was now over-sufficient and the mining industry sounder than ever. Practically, the whole of the Asiatic community, numbering 9,072, had, he said, registered voluntarily—the result of the compromise.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Taft's Nomination.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Republican Convention meets to-day at Chicago when the nomination of Mr. Taft for the Presidency is certain.

The Republican platform includes the revision of the tariff without departing from the principle of protection and reaffirms President Roosevelt's policies.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

A Russian's Success.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Brodetsky, a Russian immigrant, who was educated at a Jew's free school, is announced as Senior Wrangler.

THE POPE.

A Visitor from India.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

His Holiness the Pope has received in audience Monsignor Zaleski from India.

BURMA RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of one million sterling of Burma Railway stock, The price of issue will be 102.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN ASSAM.

Reasons for their Location.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

As the punitive police in Eastern Bengal is constantly giving rise to discussion in the Native press, the "Pioneer" gives a brief summary of the main facts of the situation. As it stands, the force posted to the Mymensingh District amounts to 7 sub-inspectors, 21 head constables and 265 constables, which are posted in over 100 villages. Some of these villages were the scenes of riots in 1906-07; in others conditions were disturbed, owing either to strained relations between Hindus and Mahomedans or between ryots and their zamindars. In most, the enforcement of boycott by the rich against the poor, or oppression of tenants by Hindu zemindars has caused imminent danger of a breach of the peace, and these conditions were considered to warrant the posting of additional police. Besides the above force a similiar force of 2 sub-inspectors, 2 head constables and 32 constables has been posted in three thannas of the Bakarganj district, where there had been several sanguinary contests between ryots and zemindars. There were cases of assault and murder and forcible interference with trade at Jhalakati. In April the town and bazaar were taken possession of by three or four hundred young men armed with "lathis," who terrorised both merchants and purchasers and picketed shops, prevented the sale of goods, and forced the return of articles purchased. The Government is anxious to withdraw these forces as soon as the magistrates report that the people have improved in their attitude. The cost will be levied according to the means of the assessees, the poorest being exempted, and also such persons as had no share in the disturbances which led to the posting of additional police. Thus Mahomedans have been exempted in Jhalakati, though they have been assessed in other places.

This is the general principle followed, so that those who are responsible for gross oppression and violence which rendered it necessary to add to the police force have been called upon to pay a comparatively large share of the costs incurred.

THE Jam of Lus-Bela left Quetta on Monday to return to his State.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The five coolies who were convicted at Midnapore some months ago on charges connected with the attempt of wrecking Sir Andrew Fraser's train and sentenced to terms varying from ten to five years, to-day applied, at the Calcutta High Court, for leave to appeal, which was allowed, and the records were sent for.

The sister of Arabindo Ghose has written to the "Bande Mataram" appealing for funds to enable counsel to be engaged in her brother's defence.

Twelve more days are to be allotted to the Manicktolla Anarchist trial at Alipore. The case will be heard at intermittent dates between now and August 8th, by which date it is expected that the preliminary trial will be complete and ready for the Sessions.

Inspector Bradbury, Madras Police, arrived here to-day in charge of S. N. Srinivasa Iyengar, who is charged under section 118, Indian Penal Code, with attempting to wage war against Government. It is also alleged that the accused is implicated in the bomb outrage in Park Town, Madras. The accused was made over to the Criminal Investigation Department.

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

Since the Madras Corporation have prohibited the holding of Swadeshi lectures in the Moore Market compound, speakers have been holding meetings on the Beach. On Sunday last, the speeches delivered were so violent, that the Commissioner of Police prohibited the holding of any more. Last night, in accordance with this order, a considerable force of the Police proceeded to the Beach and dispersed the gathering there. The people went away quietly, and there was no disturbance, as was feared.

THE MOZUFFERPORE OUTRAGE.

The Judge's Summing up.

As already reported by telegram, Kudiram Bose, one of the perpetrators of the bomb outrage at Mozufferpore, was convicted at the Sessions there on Saturday last and sentenced to death. The following is the full text of the Judge's summing up :—

On the night of the 30th April last, at about 8-30 as Mrs. and Miss Kennedy were driving home in the dark from Mozufferpore Station Club past the Judge's house, a bomb was thrown into their carriage and exploded, shattering their vehicle, maiming the syce on the footboard and causing such frightful injuries to the unfortunate ladies that the younger of them died within an hour and the other survived only until the morning of the 2nd May.

The prosecution theory is that the bomb was intended for Mr. Kingsford, District Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, who had shortly before been transferred from the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate and had in that capacity incurred the displeasure of a section of the vernacular Press. Information had been received by the local Police, which had led to the taking of special steps for Mr. Kingsford's protection, and on the night of the occurrence two constables were on duty in plain clothes guarding the road between the Station Club and his house. These constables had noticed two Bengalee youths loitering about the vicinity and had actually found it necessary to accost them and make them move on; and they declare the prisoner to be the smaller of the two. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred. The constables gave the District Magistrate, who arrived on the scene without delay and examined, their description of the youths. Prompt action was taken thereon and the result was the prisoner was arrested next morning at Waini near the railway station some 25 miles off and another Bengalee was arrested and committed suicide at Mokameh within 48 hours of the tragedy. The prisoner stands charged with murder or alternatively with having been present and abetted the commission. The evidence supports the case for the prosecution, and the points for decision are just and have been summarised by me in my address to the Assessors and are set forth in the memorandum annexed to the order sheet. These, I need hardly repeat if my memorandum be taken as an integral part of the judgment, and I request that that be done. It remains, then, for me only to record my decision and reasons therefor. The circumstantial evidence, in my opinion, is overwhelming and it seems to me to be established by it beyond all possible doubt regard being had to provisions of Section 34 I. P. C. that the prisoner is guilty of the deliberate assassination of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. The testimony of the principal witness is, thanks to the prompt and judicious action taken by the District Magistrate, and the care and ability with which the Police enquiry was conducted from first to last, and the immediate personal supervision of the Superintendent himself, absolutely unimpeachable and removed from all taint of suspicion. On the circumstantial evidence alone, therefore, I should have no hesitation in convicting the prisoner of murder. Agreeing with both the assessors, I hereby do so. At the same time, I think it but right to add that I see no reason whatever for doubting the genuineness and voluntary character of the confession made by prisoner before Mr. Woodman or of the plea of guilty returned by prisoner when charged on this point. I may also say that in my opinion, the coachman is speaking the truth and is really able to identify prisoner as the bomb thrower, the tendency to improve on his evidence being unconscious on his part and by no means incomprehensible in the case of a witness such as he.

As to the sentence I have given every consideration to the appeal "ad misericordiam" addressed to me by the learned pleader Mr. Kalidas Bose, who has been good enough at my suggestion to defend the prisoner "quand meme" and to whom the thanks of the Court are due. But I am unable to find in it any ground for mitigating the penalty and need not, I think, prolong the prisoner's agony and suspense if indeed he feels, as I would fain hope him capable of feeling, either by one word more. The sentence of the Court, is that the prisoner Kudiram Bose be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

RECENT FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

Their Cost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The cost of the recent operations on the frontier will not be absolutely known just yet, but returns so far available point to the probability that the entire expenditure will be only about thirty lakhs of rupees, of which about eight lakhs went into the Zakka Khel Expedition and something over twenty lakhs into the operations in the Mohmand country and at Landi Kotal.

PROPOSED HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Whilst most people have a vague idea that consumption is a malignant disease, few seem to realise the true nature of the malady, the extent of its ravages, or the most recent mode of combating it. It may even be doubted if the average medical practitioner in this country is better acquainted with the history of the disease than the layman. Engrossed in his practice, the native doctor, who ought to know much more, has little time and as little desire to do anything special for the alleviation of the sufferings of the victims of phthisis. The European physician's indifference is chiefly accounted for by his non-acquaintance with the structure of Indian society and the conditions of native life, and the fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the people. Thus, neglected, by the class which can best help them, consumptives in this country are often left to the mercy of antiquated or discredited methods. We are far from ignoring the efforts made in this behalf by the late Dr. Bahadurji and the arrangements now being made by Dr. Bhalchandra for the treatment of consumptive patients in favourable conditions. But these efforts cannot be considered systematic or unsectarian. Moreover, the treatment is only mitigative. The movement set on foot by Mr. Malabari is distinguished from these by the catholicity of its scope, its organized character, and the benefit it proposes to give to consumptives in this country of the most recent method of treatment.

The scheme is a very timely one. Every day more and more of the country is being urbanized, and consumption has been recognized as the inevitable concomitant of town life. The foul stench of the drains, the irritating smoke emitted from stacks and chimneys, the increasing congestion of population—all these are inimical to the enjoyment of a long and healthy life. Life is breath, and the poisoning of the air from all these sources reacts on the population, depriving it of some of its most promising members. But whilst emphasizing the dangers attendant on urbanization, it would be unwise to shut our eyes to some of the evil features of country life. However unhealthy the conditions of town life may be, it is possible to considerably mitigate them by a careful observance of hygienic laws. On the other hand, the best surroundings might be spoiled by neglecting the laws of health. In rural tracts the natives sleep in the open in the summer. But during the long winter nights and throughout the rainy season, all, children and parents and sometimes the cattle, are huddled together in unventilated huts scarcely ten feet square. Though passing the greater part of the day in open air might work off the evil effects of the night, the inhalation of impure air for eight hours during two-thirds of the year cannot but tell on the public health in the long run.

After a careful study of the best and most recent authorities on the subject Mr. Malabari seems to have arrived at the conclusion that for any treatment of phthisis to be effectually curative two conditions are essential,—namely, residence at an elevation of about 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea-level, and amidst pine groves. That the method is an approved one we have the statistics of Mr. C. Theodore Williams, Consulting Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the chest, to prove. He treated 247 patients at high altitudes and his records show that in cases where only one lung was diseased 98 per cent. showed marked improvement whilst 67 per cent. ended in complete recovery. In bilateral affections the percentage of arrest was 40. In advanced cases, where cavities had been formed, 54 per cent. improved, whilst 35 per cent. became worse. It was also Dr. Williams' experience that to preclude the posibility of relapse long residence in the hospital was necessary. These results, it must be remembered, were achieved simply with mountain air. Coupled with the germicide exhalations from pinegroves, it will be possible to secure even better results.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Captain A. C. Fraser, S. and T. Corps, is cancelled at his own request.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 16.—Major MacAndrew, 5th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Stevenson, R. A. M. C., from Colombo.
Major Peck, Cantonment Magistrate, from Colombo.
Major Whitecombe, 116th Mahrattas, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURE, JUNE 16.—Lieutenant Ridle, Lincoln Regiment, to Kamptee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Captain Cummins, R. G. A., is permitted to resign his Commission.

Major R. E. Stuart, R. G. A., is coming out next month to No. 75 Company, R.G.A., at Calcutta.

Colonel A. B. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow, has 4 months' leave. Colonel Shewan, I. A., to officiate.

Second-Lieutenant Cole, Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 44th Infantry.

Lieutenant Chase, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Survey Department.

An exchange has been sanctioned, between Lieutenant Hare, No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Stephens, No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Magdala Gold Medal presented by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been won by Naik Abdul Azim, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, who made a percentage of 89·28 at the Southern India Rifle Association meeting.

It is notified that the following are exempted from duty :—All band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and accessories when such instruments or accessories are imported by a native regiment of His Majesty, regular forces in India or by a Military Police Battalion and certified by the Officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the Regimental Band or the Band attached to the Military Police Battalion as the case may be.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, acting Advocate General at Bombay, having resigned the office, Mr. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General until the return from leave of Mr. E. B. Raikes, the permanent incumbent.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, being about to proceed on leave, Mr. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act during his absence.

Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Administrator-General of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

SONGS OF A SOUR-DOUGH, by Robert W. Service. —William Briggs, Toronto.—In "Songs of a Sour-dough" Robert W. Service attempts to give a vivid description of life in the Yukon in a style faithfully imitated from the poems of Rudyard Kipling. In other words, he presents the more lurid and objectionable features of a mining camp, and endeavours to give them a bold reality by the unrestricted use of blasphemous expressions and slang of the more offensive sort. The particular mannerism of his master which R. W. Service most forcibly illustrates is the habit of calling a spade an "epitheted shovel," a fashion of speech, which, after all, loses in specific accuracy what it gains in immediate force. For example, Mr. Service may be said to exceed the limits, not of legitimate expression only, but also of reality, in the following descriptions :—

"Sometimes it leads to the Northland, and the scurvy softens your bones,
And your flesh dints in like putty, and you spit out your teeth like stones." Or again,

"Dont let him see you're funking, let him know with every clout,
Though your face is battered to a pulp, your blooming heart is stout."

He copies, more or less successfully, Rudyard Kipling's loose and noisy rhythm which is designed to convey the sense of poetry to an untrained ear by the device of a heavy pause on the accented words in a line. On the other hand, Mr. Service is conspicuously lacking in the qualities which explain and to some extent justify the popularity of Rudyard Kipling,—originality and a vigorous brutal force : for "Songs of a Sour-dough" has the false ring and stale artificiality of undisguised imitation. There is undoubtedly a certain pathos in crime and sordid squalor and the fame of Rudyard Kipling is largely founded on his skill in interpreting this idea to ignorant and illiterate minds ; but the definite cult of the pathos of brutality is a species of spurious sentimentality with a tendency both vicious and demoralizing. It presents squalor and ugliness as something fine and impressive, and the language which it commonly employes violates the canons of good taste and literary moderation. The language of "Songs of a Sour-dough" resembles nothing so much as the undiscriminating vocabulary of an ill-bred little boy who tries to swagger with his newly acquired swear-words. It is unconvincing ; it makes us laugh when it sets out to impress. The following serves as an illustration :—

"They're making my money diminish ;
I'm sick of the taste of champagne.
Thank God, when I'm skinned to a finish
I'll pike to the Yukon again.
I'll fight,—and you bet it's no sham-fight :
It's hell,—but I've been there before ;
And it's better than this by dam-site,
So me for the Yukon once more."

For the rest, the large number of deliberate provincialisms,—if we may so describe technical and slang words belonging to life in the Yukon,—which the average reader neither understands nor wishes to understand, robs the poems of half their meaning. However, "Songs of a Sour-dough" is at least instructive as shewing how Rudyard Kipling's habitual abuse of language has debauched the taste of colonial readers, and created a false standard for imitation as well as applause.

As a general criticism, it is enough to describe the sentiment of these poems as cheap, and the manner as nasty : and it is enough to quote the following as an example of what mean :—

"Were you ever out in the great Alone, when the moon was awful clear,
And the icy mountains hemmed you in with a silence you most could hear ;
With only the howl of a timber wolf, and you camped there in the cold,
A half-dead thing in a stark, dead world, clean mad for the muck called gold."

"MR. CREWE'S CAREER," by Winston Churchill. (Macmillan and Company, Ltd.)—A book of Winston Churchill must always be received with the respect deservedly accorded to an author who unites to complete mastery of his subject a discriminating and tasteful use of language. "Mr. Crewe's Career" is the work of a man who is very sure of himself. It is a book with a purpose,—a plea for purer politics, as the dedication indicates. It deals with the inner details of the machinery of American state-government,—details so intimate in parts as to baffle the understanding of an outsider. The tale concerns itself with the long and hard-fought struggle between two factions,—between the older politicians, whose interests were bound up with a rich and all-powerful company, that of the North-eastern Railroads, which practically controlled the state, and certain of the younger generation of lawyers, "young men with a mission," who disputed the divine right of Imperial railroads to rule. The characters and interests of individuals are relegated to the back-ground to provide an arena for the contest between interested and disinterested politics. We cannot help regretting the fact that the actual story should have been so heavily overweighted with a superabundance of highly technical political detail, which seems hardly likely to interest the casual reader. Winston Churchill possesses a sensitive and delicate touch in dealing with romance, and also the power of making his heroes and heroines magnetically attractive. Austen Vane and Victoria Flint are interesting and delightful characters, and we would gladly have seen more of them. In "Coinston" opinion and conviction keep to their proper place. The serious purpose of the book is not permitted to interfere with the romantic interest of a very charming story. It is a pity that Winston Churchill has allowed political enthusiasm to obscure his sense of proportion in the case of "Mr. Crewe's career."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The following famine telegram was sent from H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State yesterday :—

Some rain has fallen in all the provinces, but it was for the most part slight, and the rainfall over the greater part of the country is still below normal.

The monsoon forecast is to the effect that the rains will be probably weak during this month ; but that the total rainfall for the whole monsoon period will be probably nearly normal, or in slight defect. Latest reports indicate that the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon has set in on the West Coast.

The general situation in the distressed areas is unchanged.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is in Bengal, 45,000 ; in the United Provinces, 1,059,000 ; in the Punjab, 2,000 ; in the Central Provinces, 38,000 ; Bombay, 7,000 ; in Madras, 1,000 ; in Central India, 149,000 ; total, 1,301,000.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The well-known master of Pedagogy belonging to the early XVI century made such advances in the art as would be recognised and adopted by the modern days of refined notions and reformed practice. He is Mulcaster and it was he who declared to the world as we would now have it that : (1) "the end and aim of education is to develop the faculties of the mind and body; (2) that all teaching processes should be carefully adapted to the mental constitution of the learner ; (3) that the first stage in learning is of immense importance and requires a very high degree of skill in the teacher ; (4) that the brain of children, especially of clever children, should not be subjected to pressure ; (5) that childhood should not be spent in learning foreign languages, but that its language should be the mother tongue, and its exercises should include hand work, especially drawing," etc.

Here, then, it is fit to pause and ponder over some of the thoughts that Mulcaster has entertained a little ahead of his own time. In the first place, teachers in Primary Schools particularly should be so provided as to conveniently find leisure for being devoted to the study of the great thinkers on education. Their practice must be refined by a new polish of various theories harmonised into a workable plan among the Western nations, which deserve to the translated and taught to them through the medium of the vernacular. Just as teachers of Secondary and Higher Schools came to be acquainted with the modern scientific methods of education in which great emphasis is laid over the learner as a "doer and a creator," so ought also the teachers of Primary Schools to be made conversant with the system that encourages self-activity and self-help as the real developing agency in the case of child-learners. Are our Primary School teachers all so far cultivated at present as to see that children should fix their eyes on the object, the material-concrete-object, to represent mental-abstract-ideas or thoughts during the time that they have been paying undivided attention to the subject—the animate things to be educated? If there be any shortcoming in respect of this direction, it is very urgent to remove it ; for, only on preparing teachers in the initial stage it is that efforts should be made to improve the condition of the taught. All our urban as well as rural schools are not provided with a specially skilled hand at drawing or gymnastics ; and as long as games and sports do not make Science in earnest in the practical course of teaching, and our fundamental purpose will remain as unfulfilled as before.

Schooling is, no doubt, useful for every child ; and it forms his primary education. If it be systematic and uniform for all, it will be capable of bearing wholesome fruits, on its being entirely independent of worldly entanglements, but mainly depending upon the principle of "drawing out," cultivation of humanity that is in a germinal state in the child. This process, however, admits of various methods owing to the variety of lines along which the process is carried out ; so that, here, it is essential to note that "all teaching processes should be carefully adapted to the mental constitution of the learner." And it will not be unbecoming to draw our attention to the fact that irrespective of examination purposes, if the principle comes to be followed out in practice, it shall have necessarily to be made suitable to the social condition of the learner. Until and unless, therefore, our primary schools are not properly equipped as to satisfy such superior demands, we [illegible] be said to have duly fulfilled the [illegible] child to a "judicious" development of his own faculties.

Childhood, moreover, merely receives and contains impressions and easy ideas that gather strength by and bye, stick fast and finally become absorbed in the system or organism as time advances. At this stage, as enunciated above "the brain of children should not be subjected to pressure." Will this rule admit of being put into force in every Primary school when classes and masses will be invited free to attend and wherein there is yet an unlucky lack of hands expert in drawing out nature suited to the social condition or industrial pursuit of the different brains so promiscuously collected? Nature must be helped ; or passively should a teacher try to draw out nature ; this has been the dogma or doctrine of the educator. Will she be helped or brought under pressure to get certain notions vaguely impressed upon her, not congenial in a majority of cases? And, then, these impressions will surely succumb to any social accident or industrial emergency without allowing them to be hereditarily restored in the next generation unlike the act of some of the lower organisms about which Scientists headed by Herbert Spencer have been all along discoursing. Consequently, if the beginning is to be made at the right end of the beam in introducing the reform in the intended line, will it not be much better to improve our present condition of Primary schools and then as a second step to found and maintain institutions specially meant for working and industrial classes so as to "carefully adapt the type of teaching to the mental constitution of the learner," in each case. In connection with this, then, Rabelais' method of education might be briefly sketched here with advantage. It begins by imparting moral and religious lessons to children residing in the same place with the teacher, as was done in the East also for a long time. "The day was to begin at 4 a. m. with reading of some chapter of the Holy Scriptures "&c." "At dinner if they thought good, they continued reading and began to discourse merrily together ; speaking first of the virtue, propriety, efficacy and nature of all that was served in at that table : of bread, of wine, of water, of salt, of flesh, fish, fruits, herbs, roots and of their dressing" etc. "Again out of doors, they were to observe trees and plants and compare them with what is written of them in the books of the ancients." Thus "actual realism was to be joined with verbal realism" and the children after employing their books for a short time were made to "recreate themselves in bottling hay, in clearing and sawing wood and in threshing sheaves of corn in the barn. They also studied the art of painting or carving. The course was further connected with life by visits to the various handicraftsmen in whose workshops they did learn and consider the industry and invention of the trader." With improved methods and appliances and with suitable changes and modifications in the plan if the same or a similar method were worked out in any part of India, so as to creditably utilize that part of the finances which can be fairly supposed to be reserved for free Primary education in the stereotyped fashion, the experiment, I humbly allege, would be crowned with success.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. MEHTA.

Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City, June 14.

CLOTHING OF SOLDIERS.

Allowance instead of Clothes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Orders may be expected to issue shortly extending to British soldiers in India the system of allowances in lieu of clothing recently introduced at Home. The new arrangement is one that has been worked with much success in the Indian Army, where it has proved both economical to the State and beneficial to the men, since it is found in practice that less wear and tear occurs under it than when the State makes renewals at regular periods irrespective of the state of the articles, and it enables a man who is careful of his uniform to put by money out of his allowance.

THE PROPOSED PARSI COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to find some corner in your esteemed paper for my letter. Now that the Parsi Panchayat case is over the other question that is absorbing the interest and the attention of the Parsis is the foundation of a Parsi Central College. A fierce controversy on this question is being waged in the Gujarati papers. At one time it seemed that this scheme had the unanimous approval of the community, but it is gratifying to see that some distinguished and prominent Parsi gentlemen have expressed their disapproval of this costly project. I have no desire to cavil at the zeal of some misguided enthusiastic Parsi advocates of this scheme who believe to find in it a panacea for all the evils from which the community suffers. Nor do I wish to vilify or abuse this project, but I think myself bound in duty to show to my community the entire futility of such a scheme. As the matters stand no better case is made out in favour of this scheme than that the Parsis should have a central college because the Mahomedans have an Aligarh College.

The Mahomedans were really in need of such an institution because they were far backward in education and it was necessary to make special provision for their education. This cannot be said of the Parsis. Then an important factor underlying this institution at Aligarh is its political significance. This college had for one of its objects to preserve the minds of young Mahomedans from being tainted with seditious political teachings. This political necessity does not exist in case of the Parsis. Another object of the founder of the Mahomedan central college was to sink all religious distinction between Sunis and Shias and to foster friendly and amicable understanding between these rival factions. The Parsi community is not divided into such rival religious factions. Then again in the case of Mahomedans it was necessary to have a Central College for preserving the nationality of the Mahomedans because a Mahomedan settled in the Punjab differs from one settled in Gujarat and the Mahomedans residing in Bengal differ from those in Madras. No such difference exists among the Parsis residing in different parts of India.

The number of Mahomedans is tremendously large when compared with the microscopic number of the Parsis. The number of the Parsis, all told, may be set down at 80,000. Of this number, 60,000 live in Bombay. The children of the rich, middle-class and poor Parsi families have already got in Bombay enough facilities for receiving school and college education. The New High School, the Fort and Proprietary High School and the Esplanade High School may be singled out as those where large number of boys of Parsi well-to-do classes receive education. These schools are conducted on the latest educational system and by a staff of capable and experienced teachers. These schools show good results at the Matric examination. Then we have got two well-conducted charitable schools exclusively for the benefit of the boys of the poor classes of the Parsis. Then again in Bombay we have got three first class colleges with well-[illegible] laboratories for the study of arts [illegible] are conducted by an eminent staff of professors who had [illegible] or Cambridge. [illegible] growing [illegible] are a failure [illegible] employ a better and more [illegible] or that this new college will [illegible] mere thoroughly educated men than [illegible] by the existing colleges! In the face of all these [illegible] can it be said there is absolute necessity of one more college exclusively for the Parsis? If the advocates of this scheme rush madly for its execution without heed to the protests raised against it, then posterity will regard this institution as a living monument of the Parsi money wasted and labour lost.

What the Parsis want is not a costly college but a large fund for helping those Parsi youths whom poverty denies the benefits of a school or college education. There are many young intelligent Parsi boys who are obliged for want of means to give up further studies after finishing their school education. Then again every year the Bombay University turns out a good number of Parsi Graduates in Arts. Some of these Graduates who are men of intelligence and ability and of promising and distinguished academic careers and who are anxious to study further for law, medicine or engineering are prevented from doing so far want of means. The consequence is that these unhappy young men are obliged to take up some service—very often on a low pay—and waste their intelligence and energy in toil and drudgery. Let us have a fund to enable these young men to study for higher learned professions.

Again I would ask some philanthropic parsi to pay a visit to one or two of the Parsi Charitable Schools and a glance at the boys will acquaint him with their utter poverty. Many boys of these schools are ill-fed and ill-clad and cannot even afford to buy books or pencils. Some of these boys' parents are so poor that they have to keep their sons or only one meal a day. Let us start a fund to improve the lot of these poor and unfortunate youths.

I appeal in all earnestness to those Parsi philanthropists who have promised large donation towards the foundation of this college to keep their money, for more useful, better and more worthy objects. We have just now undertaken two mighty and useful schemes, e. g. the General Hospital and the cheap houses for the poor Parsis. These two tasks have been regarded not only by all the Parsis but by other communities also with approval and admiration. Let these two projects be lavishly and liberally supported by the Parsis before they stake their money on the scheme of a Parsi Central College the utility of which is doubtful.

A Parsi Central College will not be without its dangers. It will create a spirit of intolerance and fanaticism in Parsi boys by keeping them aloof from Hindu and Mahomedan boys. It will break up all the feelings of friendliness, good fellowship and brotherhood which exist amongst the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan boys at a time when they receive together education in the same school or college.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. I.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the proposed Central College for the Parsees allow me to observe that the sneering, dry-bones-of-theology philosophy, as propounded by a writer in a recent issue of your paper, seems to ignore the fact that the intellect of a man is barren of beneficent fruit, however rich it may be in knowledge, until it be fired and prompted by religious and moral sentiment. Knowledge by itself is worthless in comparison with what it becomes when vivified by lofty emotions. We should educate the whole man—the body to act, the head to think, and the heart to feel. It is the threefold life and development that is wanted. Ruskin quite rightly says :—"As the harmony and solidity of a building can only be secured by a strict attention to every part of the structure, from the [illegible]

then only, be considered as complete, when nothing can be withdrawn or altered without a striking injury to the whole, so also in education, if any part whatever be either omitted or displaced, there will always be some defect or obliquity remaining which injures the whole effect." Those who are opposed to the idea of including religious and moral teaching in the curriculum of the College must remember that man is a moral as well as an intellectual being; he has feelings which require education, and on the right training of these depend the happiness of the individual and the welfare of society infinitely more than on the highest attainments merely intellectual.

With the exception of a handful of Parsees, the community is unanimous about the necessity of imparting sound religious instruction at the College. Unfortunately, however, the appeal addressed by Mrs. Annie Besant to the Parsee community to found an institution on the lines of the Benares College has startled many simple-minded Parees into the belief that the proposed Parsee College would be nothing but an institution for the teaching of Theosophical doctrines to Parsee youngsters to the detriment of pure Zorostrianism. The apprehension, I believe, is wholly groundless. The organizers of the institution will, I am sure, take care to see that no attempt is made to introduce doctrinal opinions into the understanding of scholars, for religious education in early life should be addressed to the heart rather than to the mind.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

June 16th.

TEE LATEST TWO ACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The passing of the Explosive and Newspaper Acts which have driven the Government of India after the most patient deliberation to adopt them in the interests of the innocent as well as those who may be mischievously inclined for further crimes which have already disgraced the country, and the senseless crusade started by Bengal against the Government in particular, and the Public in general—must give intense relief to all. For the introduction of the present stringent measures, the country must thank the Bengalees who first started this dangerous game, and the effective measures now adopted—not a day too soon—will, doubtless, bring about a healthier feeling of security. The Press, both European and Indian, need not be upset over some of the sections of the Acts so long as they keep their hands clean, but the moment they forget their sacred duty they owe to the people and the country and step over the boundary for any special secret mission they may have in view, then the sledge-hammer severity of the law will overtake them. The country needs peace and rest after several years of anxiety, and the Government have, so far, paved the way to attain this object. On the whole, both the European and Indian Press, which are in a position to speak on the Acts from their well seasoned journalistic experience to pass an unabiassed opinion, are unanimous in [illegible] the Acts. Is the whole of the Province [illegible] so infected that no one could be found [illegible] men of light and understanding, to [illegible] stand up for order and [illegible] bangs has done? [illegible] vigorous [illegible] after [illegible] live together, [illegible] be wiped out in the [illegible] to be said in favour of the [illegible] whole of India is not governed by the Bengalees, as there are other powerful clans in India like Sikhs, Mahratas, Rajputs, Tamils, Sindhis, Gujerathis, Punjabis and Kanarese, all of whom, it may safely be predicted, will not associate, with the Pengalees in any fiendish work for taking innocent European and Indian lives of men, women and children, by bomb explosions and the destruction of valuable property, which may take place in any large gatherings, consisting of Indians and others, say for instance, the Indian National Congress, when two parties are diametrically opposed to one another and work with might and main to overpower the other, then the ignoble spirit of revenge shows its hideous head for retaliation.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although I read and write English with some ease, I have not passed Matric. I do not know much about National Congress and I don't know anything about what "self-governing Members of the British Empire" do. I am a business man who by favour have made some money enough to support myself and female family members in old age. And under Sirkar and by the grace of God I feel that our futures and our properties are quite safe. I am sorry to say my caste is low caste and so I am nobody. But, Sir, there are great many people like me and most are contented under the quiet rule of Sirkar. What does National Congress therefore want us to do? If we change Sirkar where shall I be? If we are all going to govern ourselves then every man same as every other man, and although Brahmin now say I no caste, is Brahmin going to change or how? Are my clerks and coolies all going to have vote and make me Honorable Member of Governor's Council? If not why not? Or is all this foolish thinking? Sir, I do not understand these things, can you not help poor industrious man to see into the future and know what to do? Where is "United Bengal" referred to in constitution of loyal, law abiding and constitutional National Congress? And why do discontented Lakhs want to worry contented Crores?—Your humble servant,

RAMRAO,

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 16th June 1908:—

From Koregaon, to Sakharam Pandu Yadao, care of Govind Pandu Bhandari, third survey Masjid; Surnae Ruth, care of Peerbhoy; Fort Blair, Hume Henderson, care of Grindlay Groom; Jamnagar, Girdharlal Vithalji, care of Sender, Mysore City, Pretorious, Surat, Brijlal Kasiram, opposite Kalbadevi Post Office; Amritsar T. Sandmille; Gudag. S. M., Kanchih Mission, Omerkhadie; Satpo, S. M., Dhondoo Rawain, Thakur Temple, Jaabaja's wadi; Lonar, Molid Saifuddinkhan, Pydhonie; Jamnagar, Moosa Esa Fransiwala, care of Sender. By Pychonie: Trivandrum Bazarchalai, Jewanphalji Karsal Chakla; Batgoon, Chotoobhai Bhimbai, care of Nagarji Mocubbai Accounts Office, Church Gate; Allahabad, Hasham Wallach, care of Agent, Messageries Maritimes S. S. Dumba, addressee unknown.

A TELEGRAM, in which a tribute was paid to his honour, kindness, and justice by a lifelong friend, was placed in the coffin at the request of the sender, at the funeral at Bombay, of Mr. B. H. Clarke, an East Anglian miller.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE sixth game in the above League was played last night under not too favourable weather conditions and with the outbreak of the eagerly-expected south-west monsoon on last Saturday, the Cooperage was in no fit condition to play a good game of football. However, yesterday there was the welcome break in the rains after about 3. p.m., and a fairly large body of spectators gathered on the grounds to witness the fixture of the afternoon between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Bombay Rovers, but to their disappointment, drizzling, at first slight, then strongly commenced five minutes after the start of the game and lasting for over ten minutes rendered the ground heavier and the ball as slippery as ever. As if this was not enough, there was another strong shower during the second half.

Unlike cricket, football (not a scientific game, of course) can always be played on the wettest of days and on the heaviest of grounds, and further with more engagements to come in the footer world, the fifty-six matches in the Harwood League have to be played willy nilly. In seasons past, games have been played in worser weather and so yesterday's match could not be an exception to the general rule. One gratifying sign about the grounds was the roofing of the seating enclosure. While thanking the authorities for their kind consideration to the paying spectators, it may be pointed out to them than palm-thatched roof is not over water-proof, in fact, every one occupying the seats under it yesterday afternoon had to open out his umbrella to protect himself from a drenching and those that hadn't that necessary article of monsoon outfit had to go home wet to the skin. It must not be taken that the above remarks are a slight on the management but are intended only to be a word of caution.

The game as played on a wet and heavy-going ground was not hightly interesting except as in so far as the constituting members of the two teams were all local men and each side had its supporters. The contending eleven were well-matched, but again it has to be reported that the Rovers had to take two substitutes. Whoever the defaulters be, they ought to know by this time that though they may be playing for the weaker team (it was not in this instance), they mar the reputation of their club by their unpunctuality and non-attendance.

The game started at 6-5 p.m., and the Rovers were asked to defend the Bandstand goal. From the kick-off, up and down play ensued for about fifteen minutes and though both the flags were in turn attacked it looked the Telegraph men were having the better of the exchanges and certainly they had. The ground which was none too very playable was rendered very heavy by a strong shower which lasted from 6-10 p. m. to 6-20. Soon after the cessation of this outbreak, the Telegraphs who were pressing from a splendid pass from Cowper to Holman, the latter scored the first goal a couple of minutes afterwards, Cowper, (readers of the "B. G." may remember him as the redoubtable half-back of the Medicals in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament) in a brilliant [illegible] cleverly and successfully dodging past the op[illegible]ves and the backs, sent the leather be[illegible] flags to score a second time. Again the Telegraphs attempted to force the enemy's flags, but they were driven out. Score:—

Government Telegraphs ..... 2 Goals
Rovers ..... Nil

On change of sides the play was more level and if one has to be fair, the Rovers had decidedly the better of the game, though they could not score. Soon after recommencement, rain again began to pour in for about six minutes, during which period the ball was mostly confined to midfield, the two opposing backs, Dryden and Nicholas, indulging in some long kicking. Then the Rovers began to press, but their repeated shots were saved by the Telegraph goal-keeper, Mercer. Play was all over the field during the remaining time, but of the two teams, it was the Rovers who were decidedly the most dangerous. For the Telegraphs Cowper again gave a good account of himself, but he had on every run of his to retire before Patty and Nicholas. The Revers' forwards put in good dash, but perhaps they wanted accuracy in shooting or a drier ground; in fact, all their attempts to score and equalize were futile. At call of full time the score was the same as in the first half.

Government Telegraphs ..... 2 Goals
Rovers ..... Nil

TEAMS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Edwards (Capt.), Nicholas.
Half-backs—Clarke, Crutchly, Taylor.
Forwards—Cahill, Holman, Cotterrill, Cowper, and Lambert.

ROVERS.

Goal.—Millard.
Backs.—Gooch, Dryden.
Half-backs—Patty, Gooch (Senior), Welsh.
Forwards.—Connell, Christie, Benson, Watson, Daniels.
Referee:—Sergeant Dow.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	15	4	53 p.m.	16	59
Teheran ...	16	1	40 p.m.	1	18
Suez	16	2	35 p.m.	0	25

NOTICE

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Manuyem and Tengyut (16-6-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kunburi interrupted beyond Indian frontier (16-6-08).

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following is the list of fixtures for the coming season in the Bombay Cricket League:—

Date.	Matches.	Ground.
Sat 20th June	Govt Telg Rec Club vs G I P Ry Adm Offices.	Gov Telg
,, ,, ,,	R I M Dockyard C C vs Eastern Telg C C ...	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs Grindlay Groom	B I T Grd
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs Customs C C	Customs
Sat 27th June	B I Trust C C vs R I M Dockyard C C ...	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	Eastern Tel C C vs Govt Tel Rec C C	Govt Telg
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs G I P Ry Adm Offices C C ...	G I P Ry
,, ,, ,,	Grindley Groom C C vs P W D C C	P W Dept
Sat 4th July	G I P Ry Adm Off C C vs Grindlay Groom ...	G I P Ry
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs Eastern Telg C C ...	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs Govt Tel Rec Club	Customs
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs R I M Dockyard C C ...	R I M Dockyard
Sat 11th July	P W Dept C C vs Eastern Tel C C	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	R I M Dockyard vs G I P Ry Adm Offices C C.	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs B I Trust C C	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	Govt Tel Rec Club vs Grindlay Groom C C...	Govt Telg
Sat 18th July	Govt Tel Rec Club vs R I M Dockyard C C.	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs Customs C C	Grindlay Grm
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs P W Dept C C	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	G I P Ry Adm Offices vs Eastern Tel C C ...	G I P Ry
Sat 25th July	B I Trust C C vs G I P Ry Adm Offices C C...	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs Govt Tel Rec Club... ...	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs Eastern Tel C C ...	Grindlay Grm
,, ,, ,,	Custom C C vs R I M Dockyard C C... ...	R I M Dockyard
Sat 1st Aug	Customs C C vs Eastern Tel C C	Customs
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs R I M Dockyard C C...	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	Govt Tel C C vs B I Trust C C	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs G I P Ry Adm Offices C C ...	P W Dept
,, 8th ,,	SPARE DAY.	
Tues 11th ,,	Customs C C vs P W Dept C C	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	Eastern Tel C C vs R I M D C C	R I M D
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs B I Trust	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	Govt Tel Rec C C vs G I P Ry Adm Offices C C.	G I P Railway
Sat 15th ,,	Govt Tel Rec C C vs Eastern Tel	Govt Tel
,, ,, ,,	G I P Ry Adm Off C C vs Customs C C ...	Customs
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs P W D C C	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs R I M Dockyard C C... ...	B I Trust
Wed 19th ,,	B I Trust C C vs Eastern Tel C C...	B I Trust
,, ,, ,,	R I M Dockyard C C vs P W D C C	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	Grindlay Groom C C vs G I P Ry Ad Off C C	Grindlay Groom
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs Govt Tel Rec C C	Govt Tel
Sat 22nd ,,	Govt Tel C C vs Grindlay Groom C C ...	Govt Tel
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs B I Trust C C	Customs
,, ,, ,,	G I P Ry Ad Off C C vs R I M Dockyard ...	G I P Railway
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs Eastern Tel C C	P W Dept
Sat 29th ,,	P W Dept C C vs B I Trust C C	P W Dept
,, ,, ,,	Eastern Tel C C vs G I P Ry Ad Offices C C...	G I P Railway
,, ,, ,,	R I M Dockyard C C vs Govt Tel C C	Govt Tel
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs Grindlay Groom C C	Customs
Mon 31st ,,	SPARE DAY.	
Sat 5th ,,	P W Dept C C vs Govt Tel C C ...	Govt Tel
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs G I P Ry Ad Offices C C ...	G I P Railway
,, ,, ,,	Eastern Tel C C vs Grindlay Groom ...	Grindlay Groom
,, ,, ,,	R I M Dockyard C C vs Customs C C	Customs
,, 12th ,,	R I M Dockyard C C vs Graindlay Groom C C.	R I M Dockyard
,, ,, ,,	Customs C C vs Eastern Tel C C	Customs
,, ,, ,,	B I Trust C C vs Govt Tel C C	Govt Tel
,, ,, ,,	P W Dept C C vs G I P Ry Ad Offices C C ...	G I P Railway
,, 26th ,,	SPARE DAY.	

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

Sunday June, 21—Muslim C C.
Sunday June, 28—Gawd Saraswat C C.
Sunday June, 5—Canara Catholic A C C
Saturday June, 11—Bombay Gymkhana Reserve.
Sunday July, 12—Fort Jolly C C.
Saturday July, 18—Standard C C.
Sunday August, 9—Victoria Jubilee Technical I C C.
Saturday August, 15—Islam Gymkhana.
Sunday August, 16—Twasta Casar Union C C.
Sunday September, 6—Friends Union C C.
Sunday September, 27—Hindoo Gymkhana.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PAREL.

A slight accident on the G. I. P. Railway near Parel yesterday morning had the effect of dislocating traffic for some hours. Two trucks came to grief in shunting and completely blocked the line and as they were nearly cut in two it took considerable time to move them. The Poona Mail was unfortunate in being cut off by the block and did not arrive in Bombay till well after twelve. Local traffic was also delayed, many trains being held up at Byculla and Musjid Stations. There were no personal injuries incurred.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities issued the following account yesterday:—

"Intimation has been received that a Down Passenger train which left Victoria Terminus at 10-15 a.m., this morning collided with a shunting Engine on a cross over road as the former was entering Parel Station at 10-45 o'clock.

"No persons were injured. Some delay has been caused to traffic and the road is now clear again."

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ROYAL HUNT CUP.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE LITERARY CALLING.

Mr. Kipling on its "Handicaps."

Presiding at the anniversary banquet of the Royal Literary Fund held in London, the other day, Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered an interesting address dealing with the "disabilities" of a literary career. He said:—

"If you go no further back than the Book of Job (laughter) you will find that letters, like the art of printing, were born perfect. (Hear, hear). Some professions, law and medicine, for example, are still in a state of evolution, inasmuch as no expert in them seems to be quite sure that he can win a case or cure a cold. (Laughter). On the other hand, the calling of letters carries with it the disabilities from which these professions are free. When an eminent lawyer or physician is once dead, he is always dead. (Laughter). His ghost does not continue to practise in the law courts or the operating theatre. (Laughter). Now, it cannot have escaped your attention that a writer often does not begin to live till he has been dead for some time. In certain notorious cases the longer he has been dead the more alive he is, and the more acute is his competition against the living. (Laughter). I do not ask you to imagine feelings of a barrister exposed to the competition of all the deed Lord Chancellors that ever sat on the Woolsack, each delivering judgment on any conceivable case at 6p. per judgment, paper bound. (Laughter). I only ask you to allow that what lawyers call "the dead hand"—in this case with a pen in it—lies heavy on the calling of letters. (Laughter and hear, hear). In other callings of life there exists a convention that what a man has made shall be his own and his children's after him. With regard to letters, the world decides that after a very short time all that a writer may have created shall be taken from him, and shall become the property of anybody and everybody except the original maker. (Hear, hear.) This may be right. It may be more important that men should be helped to think than that they should be helped to live. But those on whom this righteousness is executed find it difficult to establish a family on letters. Sometimes they find it difficult to feed one. That letters should be exempted from the law of continuous ownership seems to constitute another handicap on the calling. Most men are bound by oath or organisation, or their natural instinct not to work for nothing. (Laughter). When his demon urges a man of letters to work he may do so without any regard to wages or the sentiments of his fellow-workers. This may be incontinence or inspiration. Whichever it is, we must face the fact and its consequences, that at any moment a man of letters may choose to pay not only with his skin, but in cash and credit, for leave to do his work—to say the thing he desires to say. (Hear, hear). This is, perhaps, not fair to himself or his fellows, but it is a law of his being, and as such constitutes yet another handicap.

PHARISAICAL LEGEND.

There is a legend in Philistia—a pharisaical legend—that those who follow letters are disorderly minded, unstable of habit, and so peculiarly open to misfortune. (Laughter). Now since the Pharisees originate very little that has not been put into their minds by the Scribes (laughter), it is possible that men of letters writing about men of letters have themselves to thanks in some measure for this unkind judgment. Every man in trouble naturally cries that there is no sorrow like his sorrow, but not all men, not all men's friends, nor all men's enemies can draw the world's attention to that complaint. Writers have been their own interpreters in this respect—not always to their own advantage. It does not square in with experience that any class of men has pre-eminence over any other class in the zeal and perseverance with which its members go about to compass their own ruin.

Is it not more reasonable to hold that the triple handicap I have mentioned, and not so much individual folly, is responsible for the high percentage of casualties among men of leaders? Men perpetually measured against the great works of the past; men debarred by law from full possession of their own works in the present; men driven from within to work, whether their word desires that work or not, such men must always enjoy the privilege accorded to minorities. They must suffer. Much of this suffering is inevitable, but some of it the fund, by your good help, can reach and alleviate as few other institutions can. (Hear, hear). It has had over a century's experience of all the chances and misfortunes that can overtake men and women. Its work is done, as we would desire it to be done in our own case, with silence and discretion, and for that very reason it is difficult, as the report says, to bring home the value of the work to the public. Perhaps this is not the only case where the public is difficult to persuade. Few people seriously believe that the public success or failure of any work has necessarily any bearing upon its real value. If it had the public would be as gods knowing good and evil. It is difficult to find a true test: but suppose that men and women at large could be compelled to remember, and realise to themselves, and to say honestly, what writers of their time had most directly influenced their inner lives. The answers might be unflattering to such of us as think that we make or shape thought. (Laughter). We should come across a thousand instances of good work—faithful, loving, and inspired work—already forgotten and always unacknowledged except by the very few it was destined to reach. We might also discover cases where the blessed canons of art would seem to have recoiled upon themselves—laughter—puzzling cases where the apparently flagrant pot boiler had turned a man from destruction quite as effectually as an angel with a flaming sword; cases where a piece of unthinking buffoonery had steadied a man through the ten vital minutes of a life's crisis, where cheap sentiment and rank melodrama had helped to lift some poor soul to humility or sacrifice or strength that he knew not he possessed. I am making no excuse for mediocrity. I only say it is possible that if the full record of unacknowledged influences were ever revealed, we might end by believing that in the kingdom of Letters also there is neither first nor last. Mercifully that record will never be submitted. But we, the first matter of whose work, great or small, must be the human heart, we can frame our own judgments. Being craftsmen we know where we ourselves have been helped in insight, sympathy, or suggestion by the work of our fellow-craftsmen. For the same reason, we can trace the influence of their work on the lips and in the minds of unsuspecting men and women the world over. Though the writer is supposed to love the writer not more than the potter loves the potter, yet in every thing that touches the mysteries and the perils of the craft all writers are one. By virtue of the burdens which press on us all equally when we stand upright, we know what weight a brother must endure when he falls. We know how much of his soul may live in the sunshine; how much of it must step apart to be master or servant to shadows: It is not beyond our comprehension that the powers which a man has long controlled in honour may turn against and destroy him—so that Frankenstein is hurried out of the same world by his own monster. Truly by our good lights Frankenstein may not be much of a magician, and the monster may be a very shallow monster, but we are too near to judge the arrest. We are just near enough to try to help the man.

POWER OF A PHRASE.

We, of all people, are too near to judge our fellows; and, in case we should forget this, we have the revised and reversed verdicts of our ancestors upon their literary favourites to teach us to walk humbly with our neighbours and with ourselves. There is good reason why we should walk humbly, since our calling demands of it followers nothing more the stringing together of words and phrases, under perpetual guarantee that the overwhelming bulk of their labour shall perish in the hour of birth. It exacts as the price of their lost labours only all their heart, and body, and soul, and mind, and strength and the few and uncertain rewards which it offers outside the joy of working are carefully tempered with vanity and vexation of spirit. Yes we may recall that out of letters and letters only, have proceeded, since history began, those words which have governed men singly or in mass—those phrases by which the world has striven to live—for which the world has sometimes been content to die. After all, the phrase—the naked phrase—is the power which makes or unmakes the kingdoms and the glories. We cannot fortell in the multitude of words about us whose words are destined to survive, to rule, to delight, to persuade, or accuse those that come after. We hope that some will so survive. All we are sure of now is that among the many men and women who have followed letters in this high hope a certain number have been overborne by evil chances, accidents, and misfortunes which, but for the mere whim of time and fortune, might have come to any one of us. I give you, that you may give, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund." (Cheers).

SAFE STEERING ON A MOTOR-CAR.

The right or wrong type of steering-gear on an automobile may make all the difference between safety and disaster at a critical moment notes a writer in "Motor Age" (Chicago, April 9). A slight error in steering will be increased by one type until it is fatally wrong and the car is in the ditch; another type will tend automatically to correct slight mistakes. The former the writer calls "dynamically unstable"; the latter "dynamically stable." We read:

"In one of the earliest types of steering-mechanism used on motor-vehicles the wheels were controlled by a lever pivoted at a point in front of the driver usually at or near the centre of the dash board, this type being commonly known as 'bath-chair' or tiller, steering. It was in a vehicle so fitted that M. Levassor of the firm of Panhard and Levassor, lost his life in an early race.

"This type of steering has an inherent defect that is not obvious until the matter is considered from a dynamical standpoint. Let us suppose that the front-seat passenger stand up for any reason, and by accident while standing touch the tiller. The immediate effect is that the course of the car is deflected in the opposite direction to that in which the tiller is moved; but the tendency of the occupant is to go straight on according to the first law of motion, so that the contact with the tiller, at first a mere touch, soon becomes a heavy pressure. Thus the car is deflected still more to the left—assuming that the passenger is on the left-hand side of the car—and the pressure on the tiller becomes still greater, so that what was originally a mere touch becomes, in no more than the fraction of a second, a pressure against which the efforts of the driver are powerless, and the vehicle is overturned.

"From another point of view we know that if any sudden steering-effort were made when a passenger is standing he would lose his balance, and fall in the reserve direction to that in which the vehicle is steered, just as if he had been standing on a platform that was suddenly drawn from under him; a lesser steering-effort, though disturbing his equilibrium, will not cause him to fall. If, however, the effect of his momentary loss of equilibrium cause him to exaggerate the initial steering-effort by coming into contact with the tiller, the lesser steering-effort is converted into a greater, and he falls with his whole weight on the steering mechanism with

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES.

It is further evident that if the driver be not very securely seated he may himself lose control, for if he oversteer in any emergency enough to lose his equilibrium the result is a foregone conclusion. In practice even the inertia of the hand and arm of the driver of a car with bath-chair steering tells its tale in the slightly zigzag course to which such cars are liable, each small steering effort becomes overdone, the car 'overstrees,' and its track is reminiscent of the motion of water-fly."

When the dangers of bath-chair steering were first realized, the public, we are told, rushed to the conclusion that the general principle of lever-or-tiller-steering was at fault. This, the writer assures us, is far from the truth. It is the direction of the steering motion in the bath-chair type that is dangerous. If the direction of the steering effort be reversed, the forces that were previously a cause of danger become a source of security. If the lever be arranged to move in the same direction as that in which the car is to be steered, the difficulty vanishes, the forces called into play actually preventing oversteering. To quote further:

"It is of interest to examine the generally adopted wheel-steering from the dynamical point of view; the matter is not altogether simple, owing to the fact that the manner in which the wheel is held and handled is an important factor in the problem; we will, therefore, briefly discuss the matter on certain alternative bases.

"Firstly, let us suppose that the wheel be handled only by its lowermost point, then its action resembles the bath-chair steering with a very short lever; it is dynamically unstable. If, conversely, we suppose the wheel handled only by its uppermost point, the motion is in the same direction as the car is steered, and it is, therefore, dynamically stable. Neither of the above suppositions however, exactly represents the facts as to how a "wheel" is manipulated. The usual method of holding the wheel—at any rate, at high speeds, when dynamical consideration are of greatest importance—is to grasp it in both hands, one on each side, and, when steering, the wheel is turned in the direction that the body is leaned. Under these circumstances the steering is

DYNAMICALLY STABLE,

but the motions concerned are rotative rather than translational, as in the previous case. In considering this aspect of the problem, it is easiest to assume that the steering-wheel is vertical like the steering-wheel of a ship. Then suppose the driver sitting upright to grasp the wheel firmly, making it virtually part of himself, and that the stepring is affected by swaying the body to the right or left so that the wheel is moved through the same angle as that through which the driver's body is saved. Now it will be seen that if the driver should lean over farther than intended, or from any accidental cause the course of the car be unexpectedly diverted, the centrifugal force acting on the driver's body will cause it to sway in such a manner that equilibrium will be restored

"If, as is actually the case, the steering-wheel is inclined, there is still a component motion acting in the manner stated. It is interesting to recall how much more suitable the heavily raked steering-pillar appears on a speed machine—in which the importance of the dynamic forces is the greatest—than the more vertical pillar; the latter always looks out of place except on a slow-moving vehicle. The mechanical instinct in this respect seems to comprehend at once that which cold-blooded reason reaches only with some difficulty."

THE GRIEVANCE OF PENSIONED OFFICERS.

In the "Westminster Gazette" of Monday, 11th instant, Major S. P. Campbell, a retired quartermaster, stated various facts in respect to a claim for the sum of £840 18s. 3d., which he considers due to him from the Secretary of State for War, writes the Military correspondent of the journal. The grievance specially complained of by Major Campbell is an old-standing one which Mr. Arnold-Forster declined to redress, and Mr. Haldane's responsibility for it is confined to a refusal to reverse the decision of his predecessor. The whole matter was brought before Parliament, and upon two occasions deputations of pensioned officers were received at the War Office, one of them being introduced by Major Rasch, who was supported by various other Service members of the House of Commons. For more than a year, however, the grievance has been lying dormant, owing to the inability of those concerned to take any forcible steps for the purpose of attracting public attention. If, for example, the pensioned officers were to imitate the conduct of Suffragists or of militant trade unionists by creating disturbances, it is probable that some at least of those who might be locked up by the police would subsequently be deprived of their pensions. The moderation of the aggrieved parties is consequently a result of well-founded fear of consequences.

The nature of the grievance complained of readily admits of explanation, and the reality of it is absolutely undeniable. The Royal Warrant in force in 1899-1902 provided that Reserve officers who had retired on pensions, and also those who had receive, gratuities on retirement, should, if recalled to service be entitled to any higher rates of pension, or of gratuity, for which such further service might qualify them. Unforunately, however, the conditions in which a major might qualify for any higher rate of pension had not been carried forward from the previous warrant, and the clause was therefore of none effect in the case of pensioned majors. This disparity can have resulted from no other cause than an oversight, since it is obviously incredible that the authorities deliberately intended to deceive the pensioners or to favour especially the younger officers who had retired with gratuities. The majors who were recalled for service during the Boer war had all joined the Army under a warrant which promised them pensions of £250 a year on completion of twenty-three years' service. But this clause had been arbitrarily cancelled, with retrospective effect, so that whilst a young officer who had retired with a gratuity of £1,200, after less than fifteen years' service, would become entitled, on completion of that period of service during mobilisation, to the higher rate, £1,600, and therefore to receive the difference, £400, the pensioned major could in no circumstances receive any addition whatever by way of increased pension.

Such is

THE FUNDAMENTAL GRIEVANCE;

but it by no means completes the case. According to the Regulations, pensions cannot be drawn concurrently with full pay, and an "actuarial deduction" is directed to be made from the pay of those Reserve officers who received gratuities on retirement. Whether pensions or gratuities earned by past services ought justly to be regarded as part-payment for further services is not now in question; this may be correct or otherwise: but at all events Lord Lansdowne ruled that the prescribed "actuarial deduction" should not be made from the pay of the Reserve officers who had retired with gratuities, while no such indulgence was granted to the pensioners. Consequently, a captain who had received a gratuity of £1,200 on retirement, after, say, thirteen years' service, not only drew his pay in full and was thus more highly paid than a major of twenty-three years' service, who could draw only the "difference" between pension and full pay, but the captain, on completing two years' mobilised service, would have earned an additional gratuity of £400, the major receiving nothing! If Lord Lansdowne was right in relieving the officers who had retired with gratuities from the "actuarial deduction," it is difficult to see the justice of withholding a similar dispensation from the senior officers who had retired on pensions after twenty or more years' service. The sauce appropriate for the gratuity goose seems equally appropriate for the pensioned gander. It certainly appears to be grossly unjust that junior officers should have been more highly remunerated than their seniors. Lord Rosmead, in the House of Lords, pressed this point, which is the essence of Major Campbell's claim. As the gratuity officers received their pay in full, without the prescribed "actuarial deduction," so also should the pensioned officers have been relieved from the total suspension of their pensions.

It is important to bear in mind that the deputation of pensioned officers to Mr. Arnold-Forster asked that the matter should be submitted to the Lord Chancellor, whose arbitration they were prepared to accept as final, provided that the case were referred to him on the point of equity, not of law; they fully admitted that the suspension of their pensions was perfectly legal, though, in face of the relaxation of the law in favour of the junior officers who had retired with gratuities, in their opinion unjust.

The postition of an officer or soldier in reference to the War Office is singularly anomalous, because he who believes himself injured by that institution has no power of appeal to any authority whatever save that against which his claim has been made! It is scarcely reasonable that impeached persons should be empowered to decide upon the correctness of their own conduct, because, however honestly their judgment may have been arrived at, their impartiality must naturally be suspected. At all events, officers would be more than human if they entertained no distrust of authorities who, by retrospective regulations, have frequently deprived them of advantages set fourth in the "Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion" in force when they joined the Army. The pension of the present writer, for example, is £50 a year less than the amount due to him under the Royal Warrant in force in 1875, the year in which he had the honour to enter his Majesty's service.

It has been argued that the cost of refunding the suspended pensions to the officers concerned would be very great; and to strengthen this contention the sum involved has been considerably exaggerated. But the question is not one of amount but of justice. Were ordinary debtors to urge that because they owe much they are therefore entitled to decline payment, such a plea would scarcely obtain recognition. If a debt be due, morally or legally, it should be paid, and to withhold payment is dishonest. The pensioned officers, as a body, would doubtless be as willing to accept arbitration by the present Lord Chancellor as by his predecessor. If the claim made is a bad one, then the Lord Chancellor, we may be sure, would give judgment accordingly; but if otherwise the claim should be paid, or such amount of it as the Lord Chancellor might pronounce to be reasonable. If the War Office and Treasury authorities are really convinced that the pensioned officers have no just claim upon them, why do they shrink from submitting the case to an arbitrator who is himself a member of the Government? Here we have a clear issue, which Mr. Haldane, as the inheritor of a difficulty not of his own making, ought certainly to face. The above statements must be either true or false. If they are false, the present writer is self-convicted of deliberate falsehood; but, if true, then the pensioned officers have been defrauded either of money or of an impartial hearing of their case. A War Office Committee before which the matter was brought, declining to receive any evidence from the pensioners.

INDIAN NATIONALISM AND RELIGION.

A Theological Problem.

Mr. F. W. Steinthal writes in the "Indian World" for May on "The Religious Aspect of the National Movement." In the course of a long article the writer says that though "we all rejoice in the national movement" it must be admitted that one of the most outstanding facts of the movement is its complete lack of any religious principle. The British Government, the National Congress, Western Education, the present leaders, may each have to bear their part of the blame.

Together with this religious indifference we find a distinctly growing lack of discipline in colleges and schools, which is indirectly or directly connected with a tendency to disturbances of the public peace, political or otherwise.

The movement is not altogether without religious connection. On the positive side we notice the strong preference and predominance given to the old national religion, its heroes and customs, very clearly expressed in such events as the taking of the Swadeshi vow at Kalighat, the funeral of the late Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya, the ceremonies at Bepin Chandra Pal's procession, etc. All this is no doubt perfectly sincere on the part of many of the followers, unthinking and undeveloped minds. The same must be said about the negative expression, the uncalled-for opposition to Christianity as a foreign religion on the sole basis of hatred to all that is British, a principle in itself neither noble nor fruitful. We further find that the all-absorbing political agitation seems to have thrown the interest in social and moral reform in the background. Not that the national movement is opposed to these efforts, but in their enthusiasm the leaders do not seem to need them and rather appeal to and seek their support from the traditional conservatism and its defenders. It is not a continuation or natural growth of the national movement of the last century which began with Ram Mohan Roy and was marked by names as a Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Keshab Chandra Sen, Bankin Chandra Chatterji and others.

Another fact is the undisputed change that has taken place in the conception of God, generally accepted by educated men nowadays. It was said the other day by a man of many years' experience that it was hardly possible to find a "bona fide" idolater among the educated classes in our days.

REFORMED HINDUISM.

While the efforts of reformed Hinduism, to find a modernised expression for the old faith seem to be less vigorous than ten years ago, the formation and activity of the "Sri Bharata Mahadharma Mandal," the enormous attendance at the "Kumbha Mela" at Allahabad a few years ago, and on a smaller scale of the Ardhodaya Yoga in Calcutta this year, clearly show that religion has not died out among us. In this connection it is well not to overlook the growing tendency towards independence, self-propagating and self-supporting activity among the Indian Christians that has found expression in many ways during the same ten years, and latterly in the formation of the National Missionary Society.

We come here to

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th June give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Some useful rain fell in Dehra and light rain in eight other districts. Four more districts report rain on the 6th and 7th of the month. Prices are generally stationary but have risen in eight and have fallen in five districts. Markets are well supplied and graiff continues to be imported into the hills. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Sowings of autumn crops are being pressed on by the aid of irrigation and in sub-montane areas where rain fell in May. Extra crops are being harvested and the outturn is good. Sugarcane is being irrigated. Some damage was done to sugarcane by white-ants in Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit. Sugarcane is withering in Basti and Gorakhpur for want of rain. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder is dear but available generally. It is scarce in parts of Banda, the Jumna tract of Fatehpur and the southern tahsils of Allahabad. Water is short in several districts especially in the uplands of Mirzapur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There has been a further decrease of 4,371 in the numbers on relief. The decrease in the numbers of dependants is 23,668. There is an increase of 4,726 in the number of workers and of 13,259 on gratuitous relief. Aided works employ an increased proportion of the workers. The most noticeable increase in numbers is in Bara Banki where the number on aided works has much increased. Several other seriously distressed districts report increased numbers but there is a continued decline in Bahraich and a marked fall in Basti attributed to the change from public to civil works. Gratuitous relief has been discontinued in parts of Budaun and Moradabad. There is a slight increase in the number in poor-houses. The condition of workers and of the people generally is satisfactory. Small-pox and cholera continue to swell the mortality. Cholera is being reported from 20 districts. Three districts report cholera cases on works, but careful precautions have been taken and all wells near infected areas have been disinfected. There is no wandering and no noticeable emaciation. 14,567 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 8,441 elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are :—on works 413,201 ; on aided works 193,547 ; on test-works 1,620 ; dependants 117,474 ; on gratuitous relief 329,959 ; in poor-houses 3,121 ; Total 1,058,922. The largest total figures are :—Bahraich 174,210 ; Mirzapur with Family Domains, 141,879 ; Banda 106,949 ; Kheri 92,796 ; Gonda, excluding Balrampur 89,489 ; Bara Banki 70,267 ; Jalaun 65,859 ; Allahabad 47,376 and Sitapur 42,187. Prices :—Garhwal 6 ; Almora 7 ; Chakrata 8 ; Kheri 9½ ; Mirzapur 7½ to 10½ ; Jalaun 9½ ; Jhansi 9½ and Banda 9¾. Elsewhere prices range between 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Sialkot, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains. The price of wheat is rising in Ambala and Amritsar and falling in Jullundur, Shahpur and Mianwali. Prices are generally above scarcity rates except in Delhi, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Shahpur and Multan. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The condition of extra spring crops is good to below average. The autumn crop in Multan is not promising owing to deficient canal water-supply. The river is rising in Mianwli. Insects have done some damage to sugarcane in Rohtak, Sialkot and Gujranwala due to dry weather and deficient supply of canal water. Cattle are in good to fair condition in all districts except in Ferozepore and Jhang where they are poor. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Sialkot, Shahpur and Multan. The water-supply canal was open during the week in Delhi. The canal water-supply is deficient in Sialkot and parts of Ambala. 1,530 persons attended the famine test-works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,710 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except in Dera Ismail Khan where slight rain fell accompanied by hail, but no damage is reported to crops. Harvesting of spring crops is still in progress in Bannu but elsewhere it is finished, The outturn is average. Extra spring sowings are finished. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. There has been extensive irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient, but insects are reported to have appeared in one vellage of the Bannu district but so far without damage. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Dera district. Prices are nearly stationary, Prices :—wheat 10 1/8 to 14½; gram 10 to 14; maize 12 1/16 to 17 and "bajra" 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Slight rain fell in the Merwara district. Ploughing for autumn sowings is in progress in many places. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices of food grains continue very high and have again risen or show a tendency to rise in the majority of States and in Ajmer-Merwara. Prices of staple grain vary in different States, excluding Bundi, from 8½ to 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on special public works are 6,499 or a decrease of 763.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Light showers fell in the Malwa district of Gwalior, There was no rain elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops. Extra crops are being watered in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. There is cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is scarce in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar : and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are rising. In Sitamau and Sailana they are very highand in Bundelkhand high. Elsewhere prices are steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general situation is unaltered. The numbers on relief are :—Rewa—on works 69,000 ; on gratuitous relief 12,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 4,000 ; on gratuitous relief 1,000 ; total for the Agency—on works 73,000 ; on gratuitous relief 13,500 ; on both kinds of relief 86,500. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 8,000 ; on gratuitous relief 5,000. In Indore State—on works 1,500 ; on gratuitous relief 43,500. In the Bhopawar Agency, Jhobua State—on works 3,000 ; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Manpur—on works 208 and in the Gwalior Residency area 157. Grand total—on works 85,865 ; on gratuitous relief 63,000 ; on both kinds of relief 148,865.

Central Provinces.—During the week slight showers fell in nine districts, Mandla, Nagpur and Chanda receiving about 40 cents each. The weather continues very hot with occasional clouds and high winds. Field embankments are being constructed in rice districts and throughout the Provinces land is being rapidly prepared for autumn sowings. Sowing in dry fields is in progress in Chhattisgarh. The sugarcane crop in Chhindwara is doing well. Water is sufficient except in parts of Sangor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara, Raipur and Drug. Dearness and scarcity of fodder are generally reported. The south of the Provinces is rather better supplied than the north. Cattle are deteriorating in the Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district and some mortality is reported from the Lakhnadon tahsil of the Seoni district but elsewhere their condition is fair to good. Prices :—wheat rose in Damoh and fell in Seoni and Hoshangabad by ¼ seer. "Fuar" became cheaper by 1 seer in Buldana and dearer by 3½ seers in Yeotmal where the price now approximates that in other Berar districts. In the remaining districts the price of staple food-grains remained stationary.

Feudatory States.—Rainfall nil. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Sowing of rice began in Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti. Sugarcane is withering in places for want of sufficient water except in Kawardha, Sakti, Jashpur and Korea. Wheat and rice fell in Sirguja by 1 seer. Rice sells cheaper by ¼ seer in Korea ; elsewhere prices are stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The area under relief has extended to one new circle in Seoni elsewhere it is the same as last week. Preparations of land for autumn sowings are in full swing. This and the completion of some of the works account for the fall in numbers on works. Contract works also show a decreased number of labourers in some districts. Takavi is being distributed rapidly. The public health and the condition of people are good. There is a serious scarcity of fodder and water and a considerable mortality among cattle reported in parts of Seoni ; elsewhere the condition of cattle is good. Prices remain steady with slight fluctuations. Of the Feudatory States, Khairagarh reports 5 persons on gratuitous relief but very few workers on the State public works. Other States report no relief. The numbers on relief are :—on works 9,701, weavers 10,769 ; on gratuitous relief 17,208; total 37,678.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 1,300,389 a decrease of 7,295.

THOUGHT AND WORD.

The Tongue of the Lowland Scot

THERE is a white haired old lady of my acquaintance who loves to regale me with reminiscences of her early youth. When last I called upon her, she summed up a long story of the woes of childhood with the tremendous words, "I was the skodgy of the nursery." "Skodgy" was new to me, but I should at once define it was a thing which is kicked into a corner. As I came home I fell to reflecting what a wonderful tongue it is that we speak in the Lowlands of Scotland, and how closely the Scottish temperament fits it to its needs. One is struck by the contrasting ugliness and beauty of its phrases, which seem to be those of a poet who is also a barbarian. For a man who is capable of calling an ear a "lug" and a butcher a "flesher" would hardly be suspected of gentle and romantic turns of speech. And yet he will tell you if you keep him waiting that "he has been wearying for you ;" and if a lower were to ask his lass if she ever thinks of him when he is far away, she will not answer with a blythe "sometimes," but with a winning "whiles."

It is curious that, with the powers that he possesses in that plastic and adaptable tongue of saying exactly what he means, the Scot should often be at such pains to tone down and obscure and make as vague as possible any statement of fact or opinion. A national and hereditary fear of committing himself is at the root of this tendency. He will often sprinkle his conversation with such phrases as "as the saying is" or "what they ca'." But it is always a leading passion to be indefinite, to ask not what the time is, but what "will the time be," and instead of replying that it is time we were gone, to reply, with a surely unnecessary circumlocution, that it is "time werena' here." If you ask a shepherd returning from the market what price he got for his lambs—a man of the "canny," cautious stamp—he will tell you that he cannot rightly remember ; and by slow degrees with long pauses between his utterances, you will elicit the information that he is afraid he coudna' say, and it woudna' be twenty six shillings, was it ? and that perhaps he thinks it would be twenty-five and nine. Yet the price of his lambs, of course, is the event of his year. All the time it has been graven on his heart, and will be emembered till his dying hour.

And yet there are many fine, concentrated phrases which are so simple and forcible that it is hard to see how other users of our common language can afford to be without them. Where others must say, for instance, that when one has dismissed a servant he was insolent, angry, and overbearing, it is enough for us to say "He took it high." And in place of telling how one was proud and elated at an unexpected success we can show forth our frame of mind in one word. "I was big about it," we say. While of all the terms in use for bringing in the harvest—"leading," "carting," "carrying," and the rest, surely there is none more quaintly simple than ours? We speak of "inning" corn. What more is to be said ?

And the language abounds in "inevitable" words, which when they have once been heard seem to fix for ever the one and only name to what they stand for. There is a certain gait which belongs to those who are lame and at the same time active, of whom it is not enough to say that they limp. One knows it well, and would find it ill to describe. Of such a one we say he "goes hirpling doon the lane." And when the grass is long and rough and the farmer turns his cattle on it in the autumn the sheep will not touch it, but "the beasts will aye rug away at it." One can almost see the strong jaws tearing at the half withered tufts with a sidelong shake of the head, in the process of "rugging" at it. But perhaps the greatest felicity of idiom, after all, rests with the curler, for on the ice the Scotchman is above his usual stature and his fine imagination is active. There is no better example of this than the well-worn direction given by a skip who wants a stone to draw gently, ever so gently, to the face of another stone: "Crack an egg on that yin," Thus in a few words it is put forth that a ponderous stone after travelling forty yards, must stop with such perfect precision as to crack but not brack an egg. In moments of great emotion he will cry, "Crack a sparrow's egg." Surely that were delicate work ! The game abounds in untranslatable phrases. It is only necessary to mention one to show how prompt the player is to create a word when the situation demands it. For I can imagine no other conditions in which such a term as this can have come into being, except that it sprung hot from the lips of a true Scot in the throes of conflict. So far as I can gather it means a "guard" that does not cover any given stone and yet does not merely block the way but lies where it will at the same time impede the enemy and be likely to be itself of use if certain remote contingencies occur. It is a "shauchlin' guard."

For with all the treasures of this inexhaustible language at his disposal, and in spite of the length of his existing vocabulary, the Scot is by no means satisfied. I am convinced that it is his frequent practice—and a practice that I most heartily commend—to invent the word he needs on the spur of the moment. For I can hardly believe that old James was indebted to his mother-tongue when he told me last night that we should have rain to-morrow, for he had noticed a "gubbiness" about the moon. And yet, as I looked up at it, I could not but be satisfied. It was indeed a gubbiness.—Bertram Smith in the "Manchester Guardian."

BY THE WAY.

ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY.

The splendid memorial to Gladstone—St. Deiniol's Library at Hawarden—which the King visited recently, is being kept thoroughly up to date The nucleus of it was, of course, Mr. Gladstone's own carefully collected stock of books, which comprised 32,000 volumes. Since Gladstone died 5,000 books have been added, partly by means of the founder's endowment and partly by the generosity of other donors. St. Deiniol's is by no means complete as a library of research, but it is what is styled a good working library. It is kept thoroughly up to date on the theological side, and on its other side—Gladstone himself distinguished the sections Humanities and Divinity—there are many notable new Biographies, and in fiction the complete works of Mr. Meredith, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. J. M Barrie, and Mrs. Humphery Ward.

THE STUDENTS.

St. Deiniol's is both a home for books and a home for students—theological students mainly. Seventeen student visitors are now provided for in the hospice, and they secure board and lodging and the privileges of the library and many social amenities for 27s. 6d. per week. The institution opens its doors very widely, and the spirit of its founders' very earnestly expressed desire "that the hospitality of the institution should be as far as possible available for persons beyond the pale of the English Church" is reverently respected. A stay at St. Deintol's is found by many clergymen of studious bent to be a very real mental and spiritual refreshment. Something like £60,000 has been laid out on the institution—£40,000 by Gladstone himself, £10,000 by the nation for the housing of his books, and the rest by members of the Gladstone family as their joint memorial to him.

JUDGE LONGLEY.

Judge Longley, who made a striking speech and took part with Mr. Bryce in the remarkable scene at the Canadian Club dinner in New York on the 14th of May, should—according to his own account—have been a Salvationist. In October last, when proposing a vote of thanks to General Booth for an address to the citizens of Falifax, Nova Scotia, over which Governor Frazer presided, the judge confessed that on the occasion of the General's first visit to the province of Nova Scotia, fifteen years previously, he had been "strongly moved to come out to the penitent form, don the red jersey and offer his services to the General." At that time he had scarcely got his foot on the first rung of the ladder of his profession, but the desire for success and fame proved too strong, and "law" rather than "grace" triumphed. Continuing, he confessed to the crowded assembly that although he had succeeded and had realised to the full his worldly ambition, he had sorrowfully to admit that he was disappointed with his life, and frankly regretted that he had not "obeyed the call."

THE EFFICIENCY OF CHAUFFEURS.

It is useless, the "British Medical Journal" contends, to multiply traffic regulations and increase penalties for breaches of speed rules or to perfect the driving-gear of motor-cars unless at the same time steps are taken to ensure that no one can legally take charge of a motor-car, when in use in a public highway, who is not in every way fit for such occupation. At present the law seems to take it for granted that application for a licence to drive a motor-car is, "ipso facto," proof of capability to do so efficiently and no local authority can refuse a licence to an applicant provided he is over seventeen years of age. It is true that he must not have previously disqualified himself under the Act, but, once licensed, an incapable motor-driver may commit a good many breaches of regulations and, incidentally, maim and kill a good many people before his licence is rescinded and before any local authority is entitled to refuse him a new one. Our contemporary lays special stress on the possession of good eyesight, and would evidently refuse a licence to anyone who wears glasses.

SCATTERED LONDON.

If, as is suggested, Crosby Hall is re-erected in the City, it will escape the fate of banishment which has befallen some other ancient landmarks of London. London would have nothing to do with Temple Bar when it was demolished thirty-one years ago. The Benchers of the Temple even refused it hospitality ; and, after eight years of cold neglect in the City Corporation's buildingyard, its stones were rebuilt in Sir Henry Meux's, park at Theobalds, near Cheshunt. The Duke of Wellington's statue, which "avenged Waterloo" by its ugliness, was banished to Aldershot ; the original Seven Dials column was re-erected at Weybridge as a monument to a Duchess of York ; and the front of the old Mercers' Hall in Cheapside is now the front of Swanage Town Hall. The chains of old Hungerford Bridge were removed to Clifton to form part of its famous suspension bridge ; and Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare rescued from a City stoneyard the statue of Queen Anne which once stood in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, to lend dignity to his garden at Holmhurst, near Hastings.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Sir James B. Dougherty, who was appointed Assistant-Under-Secretary for Ireland by Lord Morley in 1895, and will succeed Sir Antony Mac-Donnell on his retirement from office as Under-Secretary in July, is remembered by a good many in Nottingham, where he occupied a Presbyterian pulpit for a few years in the seventies of last century, as a thoughtful and eloquent preacher. From Nottingham he went to Londonderry as Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres in Magee College, and his lectures and speeches in the Irish Assembly are still the subject of admiring recollection. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested North Tyrone with Lord Frederick Hamilton. Sir James was knighted in 1902 and made a C.B. and C.V.O. in the following year.

WISDOM.

I passed a traveller on the Hill of Hope
And threw a passing glance ;
He lay at ease upon its sunny slope,
Smiling in some fair trance.
"Art crazed?" I mocked. "Content to dally here,
When, lo, the land of Dream-Desire is near!"

He heeded not and I passed on alone
Up, up the Hill of Hope ;
Such easy climbing! Ne'er a sharp-edged stone,
Ne'er wood through which to grope ;
And last the summit, ere the foot could tire,
And all around the land of Dream-Desire.

I passed the traveller on my downward way,
And saw his eyes were kind ;
"The land," I cried, "was not the land dreams say ;
O, would I had been blind !"
"I know," he said, "and linger on the slope ;
There is no land of Dream-Desire but Hope."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowe's, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOGUE FOR BLACK GOWNS.

Curiosity—heightened to the pitch of excitement—still seems to be the prevailing sensation in Paris at the present moment. Something the same sensation is experienced as prevailed in the eighteenth century, when women trod ruthlessly on each other's gowns and men climbed the trees in the Mall to see the beautiful Miss Gunnings take their daily airing, protected by a military escort, and when crowds cheerfully enriched the coffers of the fortunate shoemaker entrusted with their orders by paying toll for a sight of their tiny chaussures. Dressmakers are announcing Directoire sensations every day, and, although the great majority of woman have no idea whatever of adopting the now famous cut in its pronounced guise, it is certain that all the materials used this season will be of the softest and thinnest description. Fine soft fabrics are adopted for the sous-jupe as well as the jupe, starch is tabooed, and almost every gown is innocent of doublure, while even as regards the tailor-made costume the line of the figure is defined, with necessarily, however, showing any pronounced exaggeration. The black gown has come back with a veritable blare of trumpets, and no Parisian "elegante" thinks her possessions in any respect complete without at least one black toilette hanging ready for action in her wardrobe. At a recent social function the great subject of discussion was the number of black dresses and hats which were "en evidence" and the wonderful simplicity of cut and line, which almost suggested that the dress had been wrought in liquid wax, or woven to the figure without a single break or seam. One of these examples was carried out in the exquisite and costly fabric known as cachemire-de-soie, with a plain flowing skirt worked sparsely in black soutache at the hem. The coat boasted fairly long basques at the back, which were considerably shorter in front ; while the new deep shawl collar, likewise embroidered is soutache, met over the bust, the sleeve being covered from shoulder to cuff with a light, straggling design of soutache, and the armho'e bound with fine black braid. With this was worn one of the round large hats of black chip, trimmed with a forest of curling ostrich plumes. A second gown of the demi-denil description was designed in black Ottoman silk—thick in cord, yet fine in effect. The skirt was long and plain, with only the "ribs" of the rich soft fabric for ornament ; while the long basqued Louis XV. coat was worn over a chemisette of fine white tulle, the inevitable shawl collar, covered with plain silk defining the shoulder lines.

HAT TRIMMINGS.

Bright green hops are frequently mingled with the other blossoms in the new hats, and, by a curious travesty of nature, who has much to endure at the creative hands of the milliner, huge white water lilies, mingled with half-shut buds, thick, pulpy stalks, and heart-shaped leaves, are piled in a mass in front, supplemented with clusters of hops. But by no means all the new examples of headgear have the height of the crown modified by the size of the flowers, which are heaped in armfuls, so to speak, against the crown. Some of these tall crowns are merely encircled at the base with a wreath of blossoms, which look as though they have been picked by the ruthless fingers of the small nursery people, and are innocent of more than an inch of stalk. Above this the hat rears itself like a solid tower, the secret of its success lying entirely in the combination of colour which is chosen. One of the smartest alliances is that of a hat of sorrel-green Tegal, lined with "taupe" straw, and simply encircled with a wreatch of dyed taupe-coloured marguerites, interspersed with leaves in a tone of sorrel-green. The same sparsity of trimming is shown in the case of some of the black hats of fine straw, which, on the left, are decorated with magpie wings—white on one side and black on the other—while the rest of the hat is left bare and unadorned, except for a posy of deep red roses delicately scented, which lie almost on the edge of the brim as though dropped there and forgotton. For motoring, the Parisienne is willing to forego all modistic traditions and strike out an entirely new line, unhampered by any of the restricting rules of Dame Fashion. Tiny box-shaped hoods of "taupe" straw have been chosen, which look as though they had been fashioned of a square of the softest paille imaginable, folded into the requisite form, till it resembles the crown of a coal-scuttle bonnet, the raw edge resting on a narrow straw ridge of brim. These are innocent of the smallest attempt at trimming, being simply supplemented with a bright grasshopper-green veil of the coarsest weave, with a lattice border worked out in green floss silk.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

The style of architecture generally adopted for Christian places of worship in India is the subject of criticism in the "Indian Church News." After referring to the unsuitability of many church buildings the writer proceeds :—The following suggestions appear to be one way at all events in which it seems possible, viz., to adopt the plan, more or less which the natives have found suitable, and adopt it for Christian worship Naturally it will call forth more sympathy from natives than an entirely foreign style. Consider how well adapted the Hindu temple or the Mahomedan mosque is to the climate and to the habits of the people. We see the open court generally surrounded by a colonnade—places where worshippers may prostrate themselves in the open air, or in the shade, or sit quietly in the covered parts protected from sun and rain ; places where those who wish to do so, can meditate and rest. One may often see the priest sitting in the verandah reading portions of their sacred books, to a group of men or women sitting round in the open court, or in the shade it provides. In addition to the stated times of worship, morning and evening, when in every heathen temple the gong is sounded, or the call to prayer is heard from the minaret of the mosque, all who wish to do so, feel they can go there at any time—there is no case of high or low, all are equal there Such are feelings which should be encouraged. Contrast this with most of our modern Churches for Native Christians ; of course there are exceptions, but as a rule owing perhaps to want of funds as well as want of proper knowledge one often sees poor attempts at Church architecture. They are closed in there are not enough openings for this country, and natives can seldom feel themselves at home in such places. It may be urged that congregational worship is not adapted by the native religions and that a Church on the Western plan is better adopted for this purpose; but there is no reason why the courtyard, and colonnade round it, should not be as suitable Christianity came from the East and we may be sure that the places in the East, set apart for worship would not have been changed to what is found suitable in Europe. The veil in the temple was rent but the building remained intact.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilino sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, harlenshsese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilino" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Depts, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

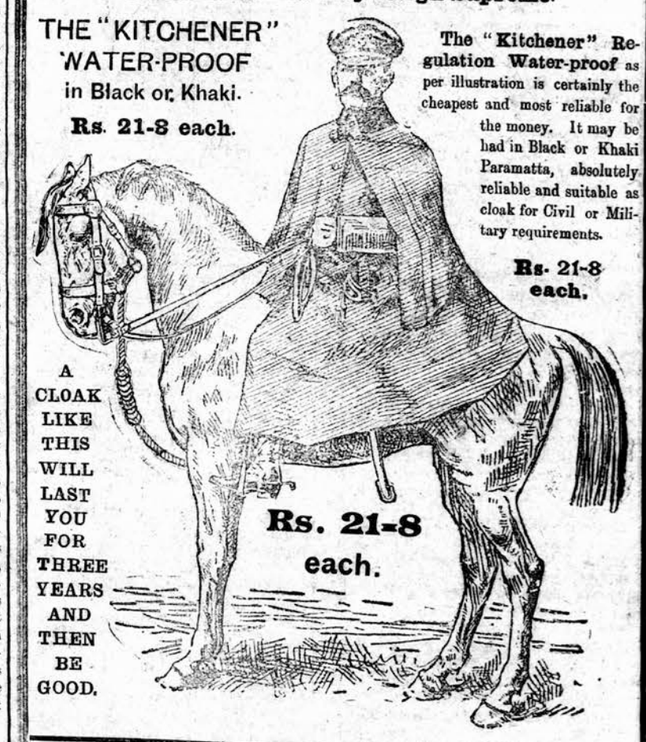
WATER-PROOFS

FOR THE MONSOONS OF 1908.

We guarantee that every water-proof sold by us to be absolutely fresh and new and imported within this last month.

"Where it Rains, they Reign Supreme."

THE "KITCHENER" WATER-PROOF in Black or Khaki. **Rs. 21-8 each.**



The "Kitchener" Regulation Water-proof as per illustration is certainly the cheapest and most reliable for the money. It may be had in Black or Khaki Paramatta, absolutely reliable and suitable as cloak for Civil or Military requirements.

Rs. 21-8 each.

A CLOAK LIKE THIS WILL LAST YOU FOR THREE YEARS AND THEN BE GOOD.

Rs. 21-8 each.

MILITARY CLOAKS. Regulation shapes, made from superior Black Paramatta in the Military Regulation shapes with sword Slit. Suitable alike for Civilians or the Military. **Price, Rs. 29-8 each.**

Servant's, Syce's or Coachman's Waterproofs of every description at reasonable Prices—

The "Clarice" Waterprof, as per above, in shades of Fawn, Grey or Navy Blue. All sizes in stock.

Price, Rs. **8-15** only.

The "Guards" Waterproof, in Navy Blue, Piped Red or Green and with Guilt Buttons. All sizes in stock. Price, Rs. **12-8** only.

MOTORING COATS. Very smart Drab Paramatta Motoring coats. West End of London styles and thoroughly waterproof. **Prices, from Rs. 21-8 upwards.** Call and see them.

SHOOTING COATS.

Shooting Coats.
Cycling Capes.
Chesterfield Coats.
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Riding Capes.
Poncho Capes.
Waterproof Leggings.
Driving Aprons.
Waterproof Caps.
Waterproof Boots.
Waterproof Goloshes.
Waterproof Umbrellas.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL WATERPROOF LIST.

PARRY, SMITH & Co.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of Gelatine. Full directions. All chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Stephens' Inks

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Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 9/16	3/15	
2½ do. Rentes ...	95		1/4
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	99 15/16		1/16
3% do. Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16	3/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/8	1/4	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	24 7/8	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	54	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o		since 28th May
Do. Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 1/2		
Do. Indian Bank Bills			
Do. 6 months' s'ght	2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...4,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Sales of East Indians ...	... 200 ,,
Imports	... 14,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·53 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...7 7-8 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·85	5·81	5·59	5·31	5·18
—01	unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·11	5·07	5·04	5·04
		+01	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	3,600 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	7,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·30—10.

Futures—Month of July 10·24—08 } Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to bear pressure and liquidation

Dec.	Oct.
9·42—10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 5/8+1/16

Futures—Month of July 11·51

Do do Oct. 9·57

Closing Tone of Futures :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 23/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 11/16
Good Broach	d. 5 11/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 9/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 7/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 30/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 5/16
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 9/32
Good Oomras	d. 5
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 5/16
Fine Bengals	d. 4 7/16
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 9/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 29/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 5 9/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 5

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, C. I. F.—38 1-8 June-July—Hull—Done.

Tone of wheat—Firmer

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,650,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—June-July—Antwerp, Value.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 8½d.—Sellers.

Arrivals :—

Massilia, Colaba.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullion.	1,51,560	Melbourne..	Hongkong Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion.	2,27,112	Sydney ...	National Bank
1 Parcel Sovs. & half Sovs	4,575	Melbourne..	Wassoomall Assoomall.
4 Cases Sovs. and Rupees.	8,327	Bahrein ...	Hongkong Bank
4 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Linga	Do.
1 Parcel Silver ...	24	London ...	Comptoir National.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th June.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras have to-day lower their official rate to 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand Bank Bills but there have only been small buyers at these rates. Credits are steadier at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight, but bills remain very scarce for any delivery. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the further advance in the price of silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—2 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	166
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	185
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	153 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	180

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 95 7-8 ready and 95 15-16 for delivery forward at the settlement. Early in the day Calcutta advices were advised easier and our market declined 1-16, closing steady as under. The Calcutta market appears to be slightly unsettled to-day, their quotations being round about 95 3-4 for ready and for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement	... ...	,, 95·14

Bullion :—

On Monday the London Bar silver quotations were up 1-4 at 24 7-8 for delivery ready and in two months forward. New York advanced to 54. In the local market business to-day opened at 64 3-4 ex-duty, fell to about 64 9-16 but at the close is firmer again at 64 11-16. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	... ...	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold ...	... ...	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	... ...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	64	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	64	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	64	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is quiet but steady, and prices for near delivery are unchanged and nominal, while New Crop rates are, if anything, a trifle easier. There is, however, little or no business doing anywhere.

Prices for ready cotton are steady and the enquiry runs on much the same lines as of late. Japan shippers continue to be the best buyers. Exporters to Europe and Mills are only operating quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Fs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	229	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kumpti.	211/15	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	209	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	204	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ,,	204	
Fine M. G. Auttia	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197/8	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	
Good Westerns ...	196/7	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227/8	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 3,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·83	5·83	5·60	5·32	5·19
+01	+02	+01	+01	+01

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·12	5·08	5·05	5·05
+01	+01	+01	+01

NEW CROP.

	Rs.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...238 1/2March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 205/3 Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 194
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	... 189
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 178½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	8	7 0 B. T.
September	...	,,	8	13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are Steadier but there is only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	4	6 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	5	6 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	7	6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	4	6 ,,

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Muggy	...	Rs.	55	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	...	,,	57	0 0
,, Secunderabad	...	,,	56	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	...	Rs.	10	10 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	...	Rs.	30	12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

...	...	Rs.	25	8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

...	...	Rs.	5	8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,397½
India	...	65
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	51½

Mills :—

David	...	372½
Kohinoor	...	735
Manockji Petit	...	3,137½ July

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co. ...	...	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.		335
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	1,090
Marcks and Co. ...	...	122

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	570
Amritsar-Patti	...	118
Tapti-Valley	...	422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	7,896 bales.
Wheat	...	8,136 cwts.
Linseed	...	8,103 ,,
Rapeseed	...	10,842 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	2,194 ,,
Poppyseed	...	5,141 ,,
Groundnuts	...	91 ,,
Castorseed	...	8,218 ,,
Rice	...	28,892 ,,
Myrabolams	...	1,948 ,,
Cottonseed	...	13,832 ,,
Mowraseed	...	470 ,,
Gram	...	428 ,,
Jowar	...	nil. ,,
Maize	...	nil. ,,

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1 397½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,485
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 ,,	65½
India ...	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	4 ,,	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,825
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	6/5	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	325
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	279
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 330
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co. ...	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co. ...	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	200	50	p. c. 18¼	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co. ...	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	38
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co. ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 20	20	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis 5 1/2
Thackerand Co. ...	100	100	p. c. 20	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 35
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 3½	180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	634
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	724
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	xd 475
Century ...	500	500	50	400
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills....	500	500	60	390
Connaught ...	500	300	25	230
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	765
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,035
David ...	250	250	20	372½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress ...	500	500	25	340
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,275
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	250
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	336
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171¼
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 60	625
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	735
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,440
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,300
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,137½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2975
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	475
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	50	850
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	50	835
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	860
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	575
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
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Sun ...	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,340
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Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
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Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French ...	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	15	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar ...	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind ...	400	400	35	750
Surat City ...	200	200	24	730
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

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Amritsar Patti ...	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Canada and the national fetes to be held over there in July will do indirectly a good service in calling up, with the soldierly shades of Montcalm and Wolfe, that of their historian, Francis Parkman. It is curious that, set in the scale of the major American historians, Parkman should never have quite counted to the big public this side the Atlantic as, for instance, Prescott and Motley have done. Now, helped by lucky reminders and the new "eclat" of Quebec, he ought to come by his English fame. If he does, he will probably do so because, for one thing, that public still likes a certain temper in its history, and a temper of his own Francis Parkman certainly has. One of his recent critics says he misses the graphic fervour which "blind partisanship alone seems able to inspire." This is true; he did not take sides in history; he tried to see things steadily and whole. But he took sides in life and the philosophy of life, and here again, there is one element to be noted in him that might popularly count, and has counted, against him. He was, though an American of the Americans, a conservative and an aristocrat. He was a sound Republican, but a rank Tory intellectually at that. This comes out in his writings, as it comes out in his literary preferences for men like Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott, Wellington, "Old Hickory," and Stonewall Jackson. His attitude, it has been said, indeed, was very like Scott's. But Scott's Toryism has not been against him as a great merchant of romantic history; nor is there any reason why Parkman's should spoil his different hearing. One singular sympathetic merit his work has on the personal side, moreover, which ought to help it. Whether he is writing about an Indian like Pontiac or about battles and rallies in the fatal Montcalm and Wolfe campaign of 1759, it is stamped with a kind of military stoicism and with a nervous actuality that came of his own hard early adventures and then, of his own life-long physical struggle with ill-health. For Francis Parkman was, we know, like his fellow-historian Prescott, terribly handicaped by his hurt eye-sight—a legacy of his sharp Indian probation among the Dakota and still wilder tribes. When he writes of Wolfe and his illhealth he has for a page or so a kinder concern in the other's plight that is rare in his page. Generally he is heroic, diffident about pain—a stoic, in fact. This makes his books very tonic to be read. They have no sentimental moments and take no Yankee liberties. It will be interesting to see what becomes of Parkman when this century has further shuffled the fames of the last American writers. He must be held, despite his prejudices and little acerbities and the shocking fact that he wrote a rank pamphlet with an Indian argument against women's suffrage (for the massachusetts Man's Suffrage Union), one of the three first of the American historians. Some would even place him one of the two first—above Prescott.

LITERARY MANCHESTER.

The Ben Brierley Exhibition at the Manchester Reference Library suggests to the "Manchester Guardian" the thought that the literary output of that city in the nineteenth century has not left much that is likely to be permanent in general as distinct from local literature. Strictly speaking Edwin Waugh belongs to Rochdale, but from his long association with the city he may be claimed for Manchester, though he was not born there and he died out of Lancashire. Richard Wright Procter—the first of the local authors who have been illustrated in the Reference Library's showcases—was frankly parochial in his appeal, and his gossip delightful to those on the spot cannot be expected to have the same charm for strangers. Nor can Procter's work, in spite of the quaint beauty of his style, give him a lasting place in other than local literature. Who are the other Manchester authors who may be thought to have claims to the tenancy of the glass cases of the Reference Library? De Quincey is the one who beyond all doubt has taken a permanent and high place in English literature. His position is more than remarkable. He was almost exclusively a magazine writer, and his essays were written under constant disadvantage. A great work he may have dreamed about and often desired to execute—a work of considerable extent and one that should give ample scope to his fine powers of analysis and exposition,—but the opportunity never presented itself, and, with the disadvantage of his slavery to the opium habit, he was not the man to make the opportunity. So from 1821, when the "Confessions" appeared in the "London Magazine," until 1859, when he died, De Quincey, endowed with one of the most brilliant and penetrating intellects of his age, was engaged for the most part in the manufacture of splendid fragments. The glow and colour of his style, the unexpected and elfish freaks of his humour, the wide extent of his erudition, his knowledge of men and manners, and the depth of his sympathy with the poor and suffering give to his writtings a perennial charm. And to-day both public and critics join in placing him higher than at any previous period. In this, it must be confessed, De Quincey is the most fortunate of the Manchester authors. Samuel Bamford, who, like De Quincey, was educated at the Manchester Grammer School, is a most interesting figure, and expressed, both in prose and verse, the early aspirations of the working classes for admission within the pale of the Constitution. The "Life of a Radical" and "Early Days" are important documents for the study of the political history of the last century. They are a capital piece of autobiographical writing, but not so much read as they deserve to be. The verses written by Bamford and those written by John Critchley Prince, John Bolton Rogerson, and Elijah Ridings, once popular, have faded from general memory. Ridings united the functions of poet and bellman when Manchester still possessed such an official. Unmerited neglect, too, has overtaken Charles Swain, who fifty years ago was the accepted poet of Manchester. It must not be supposed, however, that forgotten authors have not had a useful mission. Some of these Manchester writers who have passed out of the public view did excellent service in their day and generation. In all places those who can write not for an age but for all time are few and far between.

THE DYNASTS.

A correspondent writes :—"It is on record that one of our 'great' reviews saluted the early poems of a certain great poet—'tis an accommodating word 'great' and has many meanings—with the illumining remark, 'This will never do.' We are a consevative people and tradition is strong in the land, and it is therefore with more joy than surprise that one gathers from your 'Books and Bookmen' column that the 'Edinburgh Review' considers that Mr. Hardy's 'Dynasts' brings us down to a 'very low level of verse.' For it would have been a pity, when a great book has been born into the world, if our leading reviews had failed to be worthy of their past. The 'Edinburgh' Reviewer, it seems, considers 'The Dynasts' to be lacking in the essentials of poetry. The essentials of poetry are truth and passion, and in those 'The Dynasts' is not lacking, 'plentifully or otherwise. It is true, melody, which seems to be what the reviewer means by the essence of poetry is not Mr. Hardy's chief merit as a poet. It is not the chief merit of any poet. Melody is an ornament a fine clothing that essential poetry can do without. In speaking of Mr. Hardy as a poet one should remember that he is the author not only of 'The Dynasts' but also of "The Souls of the Slain," with its wonderful and unexpected conclusion, of 'The Mother Mourns,' of 'To an Unborn Pauper Child' to name just a few of his other poems.

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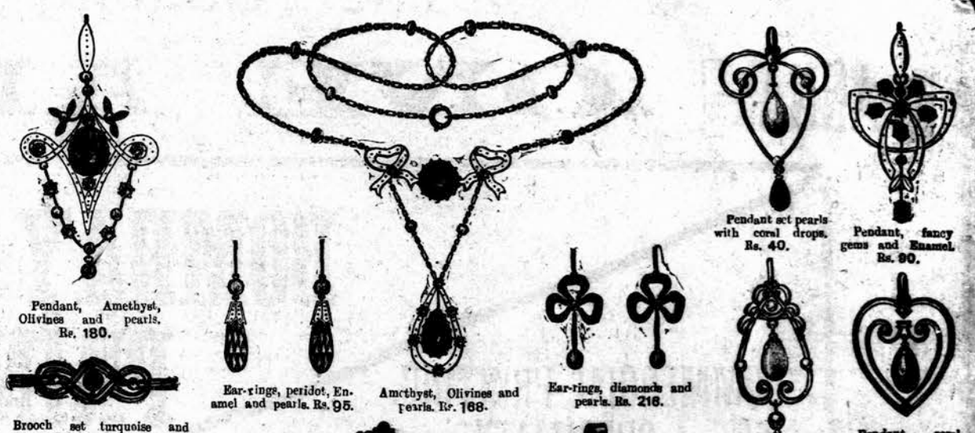

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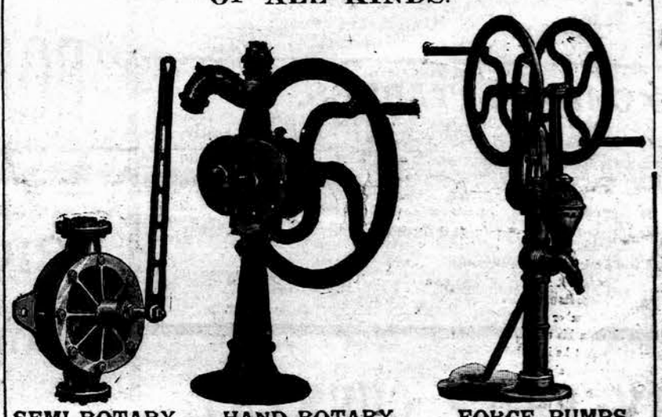

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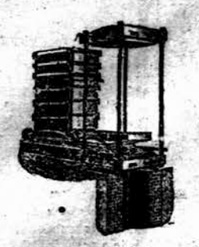

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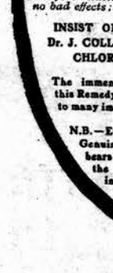

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